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Established 1887

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By Bernard Weintraub

Aug. 10 (NYT).—William Whitelaw, Northern Irish Unionist leader, flew to London today to confer with Prime Minister Heath and other senior officials about ending internment.

g, one day after the first anniversary of the current policy, followed a series of prolonged talks in the week between Mr. Whitelaw and members of the Conservative and Labor parties, which largely represents the Roman Catholic minority.

Members of the party made it clear that the end of internment without trial—a legal weapon viewed by Catholics as one-sided—was a condition to their participation in a vital round-table conference in the autumn to discuss the long-term future of the troubled province. Without the party's participation, such a conference would be seriously handicapped.

Knowledgeable sources said that Mr. Whitelaw was now seeking Mr. Heath's approval to phase out internment completely in the next few weeks. Tomorrow Mr. Whitelaw is to return to Belfast to meet the Catholic politicians and report on his sessions with Mr. Heath, Lord Carrington, the defense minister, and other officials.

Definite Problem

Although Mr. Whitelaw has promised to ease "internment" and has freed 650 men in the last five months—he is facing a delicate security problem over the release of the 283 Catholics still held at the Long Kesh internment camp.

British officials say that paring down the number of internees, seized as suspected terrorists, has now left "the hard core" in the camp. With security precarious in Northern Ireland, officials say, the release of these men, especially those convicted of terrorism, would be a major problem.

Officials note, however, that this possibility must be balanced against the demands of the Catholic minority, who view internment as the traditional measure used by the British to suppress them. Internment, under which suspects are confined indefinitely without charge, has been invoked four times in Ulster—in 1822, 1838, 1956, and August 1971.

One of the fundamental criticisms of last year's roundups of suspected terrorists was that British Army intelligence was based in large part on close ties to the Northern Ireland police, the Royal Ulster Constabulary. In the past, the U.K. police have tended to confuse Catholic nationalists, radicals, Socialists, and old-time "Republicans" with members of the IRA.

This, scores of Catholics with no direct ties to the militant Provisional wing of the IRA had been seized and held. It was these men, together with lesser IRA figures, whom Mr. Whitelaw has released in recent months. "We are now getting down to the nitty-gritty," said one British official.

Mr. Whitelaw's meetings, this morning and afternoon, with Mr. Heath and cabinet members also centered on recent demands of the Catholic community in Northern Ireland. These included the withdrawal of British troops from schools and playgrounds in Catholic districts and a step-up of army operations against suspected IRA members. Mr. Whitelaw also discussed the issue of legally held weapons in the province.

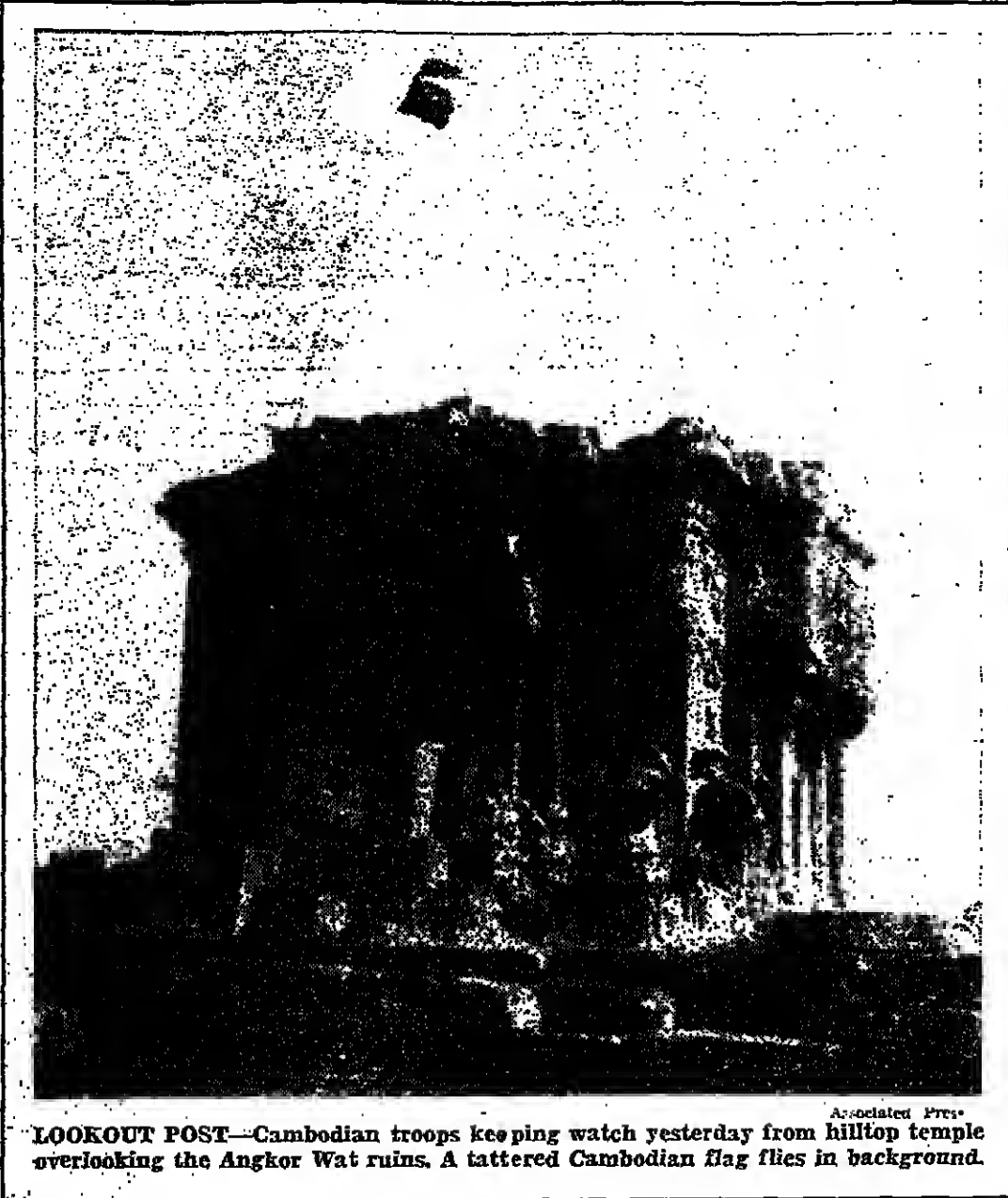
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

a Would Ban Beaming nted TV From Space

Aug. 10 (Reuters).—The United Nations today called for an international agreement to ban beaming of television by satellite dishes in private homes in other countries without consent.

The convention contains the proviso that states which signed it would be able to counteract unlawful broadcasts by using "all the means within their reach," not only on their own territory but also in outer space.

This article would presumably give states the right not only to "jam" broadcasts but to actively interfere with foreign satellites.



LOOKOUT POST—Cambodian troops keeping watch yesterday from hilltop temple overlooking the Angkor Wat ruins. A tattered Cambodian flag flies in background.

U.S. Sees Its Soviet Farm Sales Hitting \$1 Billion Within Year

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP).—The Agriculture Department estimates that the Soviet Union would purchase about a billion dollars worth of farm products from the United States over the next 12 months. This would boost Soviet-American trade to unprecedented heights.

The latest forecast was compiled by top department officials on the basis of talks in recent days with private commercial dealers negotiating with the Russians, as well as from reports from Moscow indicating that the Soviet Union will suffer from a second bad harvest this fall. The spring harvest was called a "disaster" by many officials.

The projection of a billion dollars in sales over the next year goes far beyond the \$200 million in grain which Moscow committed itself to purchase as part of a \$750 million, three-year deal announced by the White House on July 8.

Agriculture Department officials said that about \$400 million of the total billion dollar sales will probably be in wheat, indicating that Moscow was concerned about anticipated shortfalls from its chief crop, vital to the bread supply which is a staple of the Soviet diet.

The rest of the total will probably be in corn, sorghum, rice, barley, oats and soybeans, the Agriculture Department estimated.

Soybeans—a Million Tons
Department officials said that an American company, Cook Grain & Elevator Co., had just about wrapped up the first soybean sale to the Russians—a million tons, valued approximately at \$100 million.

These products are used in producing animal feeds. Soybeans in particular are valued for their high protein content, useful for the growth of cattle. Under the current Soviet five-year economic plan, Moscow is committed to a 25 percent increase in protein consumption, to be achieved principally through an increase in the amount of meat and dairy products in the Soviet diet.

The large sales to the Soviet Union will cause a severe imbalance in trade between the two countries. Last year, the United States exported about \$125 million to the Soviet Union and imported about half that amount. The disproportionate will grow with the extensive agricultural purchases as well as a step-up in Soviet purchases of American industrial goods.

Political sources said that there were about 3,000 Soviet experts in Syria helping on air and missile defenses.

Mr. Assad said that the decision by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt to oust Soviet advisers was "a purely domestic Egyptian affair."

"I believe that it is in the interest of the Syrian people to continue benefiting from Russian experts."

13th Chess Game Is Adjourned

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 10.—The 13th game in the world chess championship between champion Boris Spassky, of Russia, and challenger Bobby Fischer, of the United States, adjourned tonight after the Russian, playing white, sealed his 42nd move.

Experts conceded that he had a chance for a draw, but others said that Fischer seemed in position to win the game. A victory would give the challenger an 8-5 lead in the 24-game match. Story and move-by-move record of tonight's play, Page 2.

Heikal Says Israel Downed 5 Soviet-Piloted Jets in 1970

CAIRO, Aug. 10 (UPI).—Five Russian warplanes were shot down in less than one minute by Israeli Phantom aircraft in a dogfight in 1970, Mohammed Hassan Heikal, editor of the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram, said today.

It was the first authoritative confirmation from Egypt that Soviet planes had either directly engaged the Israelis or suffered losses defending Egyptian territory.

On Aug. 9, 1970, syndicated columnist Joseph Alsop reported that an air battle had taken place over the Suez Canal the previous day, in which four Soviet-piloted MIG-21s were shot down by Israeli Phantoms without a single Israeli loss. The report was confirmed by Israeli Premier Golda Meir some time later.

Mr. Heikal's revelation in his weekly column came one month after President Anwar Sadat ordered all Soviet advisers, including about 400 pilots, to leave Egypt immediately.

In a story last week, Mr. Heikal for the first time also confirmed that Russian pilots had been stationed in Egypt defending the country from Israeli intrusions and flying cover for Russian ships and reconnaissance missions over the U.S. Sixth Fleet, in the Mediterranean.

Under Soviet Command
Mr. Heikal described how the Russians were shot down in June 1970.

"Soviet pilots took to the air under Soviet command, and with Soviet directions and a clash took place. In less than one minute, five Soviet planes with their Soviet pilots were knocked out of the sky."

Diplomatic observers in Beirut said Mr. Heikal's story could further strain relations between Moscow and Cairo.

The editor also called for a "serious and profound" dialogue between the two countries to discuss future relations. Failure to hold such a conference would affect the "strategic" nature of Egyptian-Soviet friendship.

Algerian Police Raid Panther Villa

ALGERIA, Aug. 10 (UPI).—Algerian police today raided the villa headquarters of the expatriate Black Panther party, witnesses said.

A detachment of 15 uniformed police officers first surrounded the villa and then entered the Black Panther villa at El Biar this afternoon, according to witnesses watching from a nearby office building.

The police were seen moving about the first floor of the villa. But the witnesses were unable to say if any occupants had been taken away.

A telephone call to the Algiers residence of Eldridge Cleaver, author and former head of the Black Panther international section, brought a denial by a French-speaking man of reports that Cleaver, other Panthers and a group of American blacks who last week hijacked a Delta Airlines DC-8 and got a record \$1-million ransom, had been arrested by Algerian authorities on drug possession charges.

But the man, who identified himself only as "an interpreter," gave no explanation why Cleaver, or other Panthers, were not available to answer the telephone themselves as usual.

Telephone calls to the headquarters villa, where the police raid took place, went unanswered.

Victory for Nixon, 228-178

House Rejects Proposal For Indochina Pullout

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP).

—In a victory for President Nixon, the House of Representatives today rejected, 228-178, a mandate to pull U.S. forces out of the Indochina war by Oct. 1 in return for the release of American prisoners and a limited ceasefire.

Friends and foes of the plan said it would not by itself have forced U.S. forces out of the war. But Mr. Nixon's critics said it would have imposed a new bargaining position on him and registered American discontent.

The House vote removed the pullout provision from a pending \$2.1-billion foreign military aid bill.

"We're giving the President a blank check for no one knows how long in the future to continue the war," argued Rep. Donald W. Riegle Jr., R., Mich. "We have a right to ask the President to change his terms."

The Democratic whip, Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., of Massachusetts told the House that the pullout directive probably would never become law if the House approved it but urged support as "an expression of how the American people feel about this war."

Speaker Carl Albert, Okla., and Democratic leader Hale Boggs, La., under heavy pressure from Democratic sponsors of the directive to back it, held to their opposition toward imposing congressional directives on the President and vetoed against it.

Rep. Boggs called the proposed mandate "a vain and useless thing which could be misinterpreted all around the world."

The defeat of the pullout mandate became certain earlier when House anti-war forces split, with some wanting to change the deadline to Dec. 31 from Oct. 1.

Past the Elections
Rep. Charles W. Whitten Jr., R., Ohio, a chief backer of the directive, said his proposal to change the deadline to Dec. 31 was simply more realistic and at the same time would carry it past the November election.

But President Nixon's backers said Rep. Whitten and his supporters were trying to extend the war 90 days to pick up more House votes.

The Dec. 31 deadline was also opposed by war critics, including Rep. Ronald W. Dellums, D., Calif., who argued: "Let us not move this date back but stop this insanity now."

The attempt to change the deadline to Dec. 31 was defeated 304-109.

The pullout provision—subject to the return of all prisoners, a verified accounting of those missing in action, and a limited ceasefire—contrasted with President Nixon's most recent public negotiating offer. This calls for U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam four months after the release of American prisoners and establishment of an internationally supervised ceasefire throughout Indochina.

In opening votes on the foreign aid bill yesterday, the House rejected by voice votes efforts to cut off U.S. aid to Cambodia and Thailand.

The amendment to cut off all \$200 million to Cambodia and \$60 million to Thailand was introduced by Rep. John G. Dow, D., N.Y., who argued that military aid would only prolong the Indochina war.

Speaker Albert said he feared the full military aid bill could be rejected.

But the Foreign Affairs Committee chairman Rep. Thomas E. Morgan, D., Pa., said:

"They'd better take this one if they want any foreign aid bill. This is the straw that broke the camel's back."

The Senate already has rejected Nixon's military aid request. Rep. Morgan indicated that if the House did the same, foreign aid would be continued on an interim basis.

'Liberated' South Vietnamese Report Harsh Red Take-Over

By Joseph B. Treaster

BONG SON, South Vietnam, Aug. 6 (NYT).—"When the Communists came a lot of people here were very happy," the bomb-jailed old farmer said bitterly. "Only now, people have had their eyes opened. The Communists made nice speeches. But look at what happened."

In the nearly three months that the Communists held unchallenged control of Bong Son and the rest of northern Binh Dinh Province on the central coast, this quiet farming region, once residents say, was transformed into a harshly regimented work-camp.

In numerous interviews, persons who lived through the occupation have told of public executions, groups of persons being led away, forced labor, enormously high taxes, stiff controls on everyday travel between hamlets and mandatory nightly political lectures.

From the end of April until late July the Communists controlled the northern part of the province without interference from Saigon troops and thus they were able to begin shaping the region in their own mold.

Local Communists replaced the Saigon government, hamlet and village chiefs and immediately began working on plans to defend and finance their communities. They also initiated their system of discipline.

In the view of some U.S. officials, the events in northern Binh Dinh provide a rare picture of the general way in which the Communists would probably proceed in the initial stages of a complete takeover in South Vietnam.

In the three months since the Communists moved in, allied intelligence officials say, 350 to 500 Saigon government officials have been killed and about 6,000 are being held in crude prisons in the forbidding An Lao Valley, which for years has been a Communist stronghold. Among the victims in the executions were several policemen who had worked as counter-intelligence agents, trying to kill and capture key political and military figures in the Communist organization.

Many of the more than 200,000 persons of northern Binh Dinh were shocked by the harshness of the Communists when they took

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

A Change in Policy or Not? Pentagon Wants a Warhead Usable for the First Strike

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (UPI).—The Pentagon acknowledged yesterday that it planned to "go forward" with a program aimed at developing new missile warheads accurate and powerful enough to knock out well protected "hard" targets in the Soviet Union.

Although the decision represents an important turn in U.S. weapons development policy, Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim said that the project did not represent any change in American strategy.

Mr. Friedheim said that U.S. policy remains the prevention of war through deterrence and retaliation, and that the United States was "not planning a first-strike force in any sense."

"Hard-target" warheads traditionally have been associated with the idea that they could be used in a surprise first strike to destroy enemy missiles protected in underground concrete and steel silos.

In 1970, the Nixon administration declared that it had no intention of developing this type of weapon "which the Soviets could construe as having first-strike potential."

Research Project
Yesterday, Mr. Friedheim said that what was now moving ahead was a research and development project and that any decision on actual deployment was still perhaps five years or more away.

He talked of the development of these new weapons as a potential "option" for a U.S. president to attack Soviet underground command centers and nuclear weapons storage areas in an anti-missile defense.

If that happened, the Pentagon argues, the United States would need more than the 10,000 individual missile and bomber warheads it plans to have in the late 1970s or it will have to make better use of these warheads.

Thus, the Pentagon wants a new maneuverable warhead that can evade enemy defenses so that U.S. missiles, which survive a first strike, can get through to their target—mainly cities and industrial areas.

The Pentagon also wants a new jet-plane style cruise missile launched from submarines, which can penetrate Soviet air space at very low altitudes—unlike ballistic missiles, which come in high.

And it wants a hard-target warhead so that the United States would not have to fire so many warheads against a single strategic target to knock it out.

Military Planes Airlift Vital Supplies

Britain Uses Special Strike Powers

LONDON, Aug. 10 (UPI)—The government today ordered military planes to mount an emergency airlift of food and other vital supplies to the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

The airlift was ordered to head off an approaching lack of supplies in the islands north of Scotland, which have been virtually isolated by a nation-wide dock strike shutdown in its 14th day.

Striking longshoremen have refused to load even emergency supplies for the 34,000 islanders.

The Scottish Office said the airlift will fly an initial consignment of 180 tons of flour, cereals, cooking fats and sugar to the Orkneys and Shetlands—sufficient for one week.

"The airlift has become necessary to prevent hardship to the islands as it is clear that even with the non-stop efforts by air firms it would not be possible to transport sufficient quantities of urgently needed essential commodities to the islands," the office said.

Government sources said Prime Minister Edward Heath and key ministers decided this morning not to use troops, at least until next week, in order not to inflame the situation. But they said there appeared little prospect of a return to work for another 10 days.

A joint union-management committee was scheduled to meet again tomorrow in an effort to find a peace formula. But officials said even if it succeeds, it would not be possible to convene a conference of longshoremen's delegates before midweek to vote on the new plan and at least four or five days after that are needed to get the striking dockers back to work.

The airlift to the Orkneys and Shetlands was ordered after pleas for help from the islanders.

One shopkeeper at Lerwick in the Shetlands, said "Eggs and apples still cost about the same as before, although they are disappearing. But there is no point in pushing up their prices because there is very little left anyhow."

In Britain, a National Farmers Union spokesman said "unless animal feedstuff is released from the docks by next week, we shall be in a crisis week."

But aside from imported bananas, oranges and lemons, which have almost disappeared, Britons hardly have noticed the effects of the strike so far.

Dealers at London's Covent Garden market said it is "bulging" with fruit and vegetables, but prices have risen.

A spokesman for the National Association of Meat Traders said that there are meat shortages in New Zealand lamb and South American beef.

"There is no immediate cause for alarm and no need for panic buying," he said.

Senate Receives Treaty to Ban Germ Warfare

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—President Nixon today sent to the Senate an international agreement that would ban germ warfare and end the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological and toxicological weapons.

Mr. Nixon described the convention, which has been signed by about 80 nations including the United States and the Soviet Union, as "the first international agreement since World War II to provide for the actual elimination of an entire class of weapons from the arsenal of nations."

He said that the destruction of stocks of these weapons in the United States is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

Mr. Nixon said that the agreement, the result of three years of negotiations and debate at a Geneva disarmament conference and at the United Nations, "will enhance the security of the United States and the world community."

The agreement will go into effect when ratified by 23 nations, including the three cosponsors—the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

Love in Prison Ends at Altar

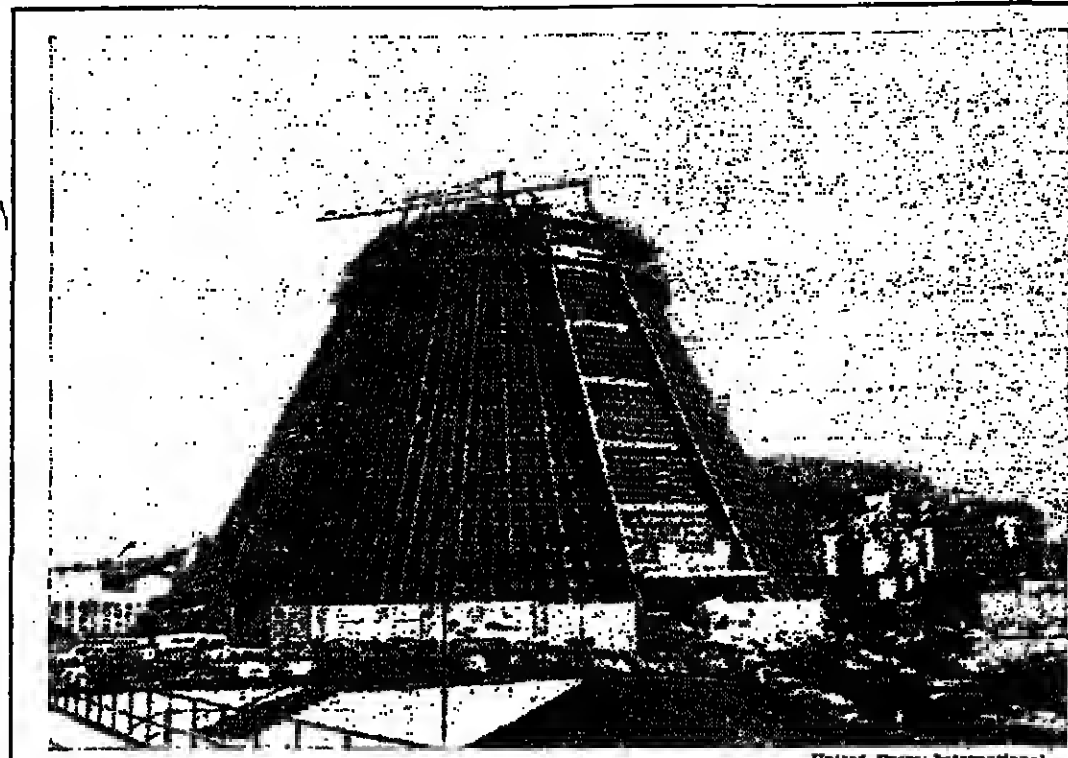
ROME, Aug. 10 (Reuters)—Marino Casanova, 36, who is serving a 14-year sentence for killing his mistress, today married the former deputy governor of Rome's Rebibbia Prison, where he was held for a time.

The story of the love affair between Casanova, 36, and Giuliana Meoressi, 30, led to her resignation and earned Casanova his nickname.

They were married in Rome's Queen of Heaven Prison this morning in a civil ceremony.

Rockefeller in Israel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 10 (AP)—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller today arrived in Israel to deliver a "message of peace and friendship" from President Nixon to Prime Minister Golda Meir.



RIO CATHEDRAL—Workmen add finishing touches to modernistic structure, scheduled for completion next year. It is 20 stories tall and can seat 6,800 people.

Champion Pressed for Time

Spassky Fighting for Draw As 13th Game Is Adjourned

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 10 (UPI)—World champion Boris Spassky, fighting to salvage a draw in the 13th game of the world chess championship against Bobby Fischer, tonight played through 41 moves, then thought for half an hour before sealing his next one.

Fischer, seemingly unconcerned that his latest demands had been rejected by organizers, played a strong game. Using an unorthodox defense, he had Spassky in serious trouble in the middle game but the Russian maneuvered into a better position in the end game and grand masters said he had a good chance to preserve a draw.

The game will be resumed tomorrow at 14:30 GMT—earlier than usual because of Fischer's 24-hour Sabbath, which begins at sundown.

Spassky's long delay in deciding his sealed move means that he has only 23 minutes for 14 moves tomorrow. Under match rules, each player has two and a half hours to complete 40 moves, and one hour for the next 16 moves.

Spassky was playing with the advantage of the first-move white pieces.

May Queen a Pawn

Fischer is within one square of queening a pawn.

Grand masters had earlier predicted that Fischer would win the game from his superior position on the board and the fact that he was a pawn up on the champion. But Spassky would not give in and Fischer made some moves of doubtful value in the end game.

Spassky, in trouble and facing a possible loss, pondered long over his 40th move, his clock ticking away. Suddenly, he jerked his head up and looked at the clock, then pushed forward his front bishop's pawn with only 35 seconds left.

Fischer took the pawn with his bishop and the crowd waited for Spassky to seal his 41st move.

However, the Russian, not waiting to give Fischer the 23 minutes left on the American's clock, played on.

Aides to the American challenger said Fischer did not know that organizers of the \$250,000 "match of the century" had rejected his demands that they take out the first seven rows of seats and ban children from the hall because they made too much noise unwrapping candy and talking.

"We want no more eating in the main hall, no more cracking candy wrappers," Fischer aide Fred Cramer said. "We're going to have this just like the Met [the Metropolitan Opera in New York] before we're through."

Spassky, down two points—

U.S. to Supply Turks With 40 Phantoms

ANKARA, Aug. 10 (Reuters)—The United States today signed an agreement to supply the Turkish Air Force with 40 Phantom fighter-bombers.

A Turkish defense spokesman said that the planes—the Turkish Air Force's first Phantoms—would make up two squadrons of 18 aircraft each, with four reserve planes.

The spokesman said that the United States had granted Turkey credit for the planes with some direct contribution by the Turkish government. Delivery of the Phantoms was expected to be completed by 1976.

The 13th Game

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Moves in the thirteenth game of the world chess championship between Soviet titleholder Boris Spassky and American challenger Bobby Fischer:

SPASSKY (White)	FISCHER (Black)
1. P-K4	K1-KB3
2. P-K5	K1-Q4
3. P-Q4	P-Q3
4. K-KB3	P-KK3
5. B-QB4	K1-KB3
6. B-K3	P-B3
7. Q-K1-Q2	O-O
8. P-K3	P-QR4
9. P-QB4	P-P
Elapsed time: Spassky 34 minutes, Fischer 30 minutes.	
10. P-P	K1-R3
11. O-O	K1-B4
12. Q-K2	Q-K1
Elapsed time: Spassky 58 minutes, Fischer 36 minutes.	
13. K1-K4	K1-K1-Q4
14. B-K4	K1-B
15. R-K1	K1-K1-B
16. B-Q2	P-R3
17. B-K5	P-R3
18. B-R4	P-B4
Elapsed time: Spassky 88 minutes, Fischer 50 minutes.	
19. P-KK4	B-K3
20. K-Q4	B-B5
21. Q-Q2	Q-Q2
Elapsed time: Spassky 94 minutes, Fischer 71 minutes.	
22. Q-R1	R(B1)-K1
23. P-B4	B-Q4
24. K1-QB5	Q-K1
25. Q-B3	P-K3
Elapsed time: Spassky 113 minutes, Fischer 93 minutes.	
26. K-R2	K1-Q2
27. K1-Q3	P-QB4
28. K1-K5	Q-R3
29. K1-Q6	Q-K1
30. P-K4	B-K4
31. P-K5	P-B3
32. P-P	P-B4
33. B-K3	K1-B2
34. K1-K5 (Ch)	K1-K1
35. B-K1	P-K4
36. R-KB1	R-K1
Elapsed time: Spassky 178 minutes, Fischer 113 minutes.	
37. B-B4	P-R6
38. B-B4	P-R7
39. P-B4	B-K7
40. P-Q7	B-Q4
41. P-Q7	B-Q4
42. (Sealed).	

U.S., Hanoi Trade Charges On Dikes at Talks in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 10 (AP)—The United States and North Vietnam exchanged further accusations about the bombing of dikes at the Vietnam peace talks today, but the U.S. delegate, William J. Porter, said he felt "the tone of the presentations today was definitely better."

South Vietnam's delegate, Pham Dang Lam, said, however, that "the tone is still at the level of polemics—it was a session for nothing." And a North Vietnamese negotiator said the meeting had produced "no results because the American delegate simply repeated old proposals."

The U.S. spokesman, David Lambertson, said that, in a typical exchange, Mr. Porter had asked Hanoi's delegate to say whether any military installations had been placed on or near dikes.

When the North Vietnamese asked what right Mr. Porter had to ask the question, he said that the North Vietnamese had misled public opinion by stating that there were no military installations on the dikes.

Answer Supplied

Mr. Porter then said: "I will answer the question for you. Yes, you have placed military installations on or near dikes."

The North Vietnamese deputy delegation leader, Nguyen Minh Vy, substituted today for Xuan Thuy, who was reported to be ill.

Cambodia Under 'Major Attack'

Saigon Troops Lose 21 In Highlands; Red Tan

SAIGON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Enemy infantry overran two South Vietnamese positions in the Central Highlands, field reports said today, while government forces cleared the southern sector of Quang Tri and destroyed 14 North Vietnamese tanks in an air attack outside the northern provincial capital.

The government of Cambodia charged, meanwhile, that it has been the victim of a "major attack" by North Vietnam and declared that the capital, Phnom Penh, may be threatened.

Enemy infantry charged through a South Vietnamese position in the highlands 20 miles southwest of Pleiku yesterday. They scattered 300 or so militiamen, killing 15 of them and wounding 20 more. Ten others are missing.

In simultaneous attacks, Communist-led troops drove out 100 militiamen from the nearby hamlet of Thanh Gioa, killing two government troops and wounding two more.

The North Vietnamese were estimated to have suffered up to 100 dead in subsequent air and artillery strikes.

It was the first major flare-up in the highlands since the North Vietnamese were driven out of the city of Kontum in early June.

South Vietnamese marines on the northern front, making a significant advance for the first time in two weeks, reached the eastern end of a broken bridge across the Thach Han River, which forms the western boundary of Quang Tri.

Only a handful of enemy

snipers remained in the city, South Vietnam said.

But a battalion of about 400 entrenched inside the city.

A communist guerrilla force claimed government planes destroyed 1 and four trucks, soldiers in raids against enemy tanks had been since the start of the offensive.

U.S. bombers in the field reports and enemy tanks had been since the start of the offensive.

Heavy Reports from I that a series of infantry attacks had been since the start of the offensive.

of the government east bank of the Vietnam, low strikes yesterday.

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'Liberated' South Viet Report Harsh Red Tai

(Continued from Page 1)

have broken in the interviews indicated. The area has a long history of Communist activity, and many persons have known members of the Communist organization for years. Some even had relatives fighting with the guerrillas.

Memories of mistreatment at the hands of the Communists were few and blurred by time.

On the other hand, everyone could vividly remember the destructive strikes through the villages by American and South Vietnamese troops, with their bombs and artillery.

Otherwise, though, to the peasants here as in some other parts of rural South Vietnam, the government in Saigon was more a name than a reality.

The local officials representing Saigon provided very few services and many of those, the residents say, came only after a bribe. Sometimes there were nasty scenes with petty officials throwing their weight around. But the officials did not enforce most of the laws and rarely tried to collect the small taxes on income and property.

Optional Attendance Residents were supposed to tell officials when they were traveling from one village to another, but often they did not and nothing happened. Once in a while there would be a political lecture. Attendance was a matter of choice.

Men between 18 and 38 were eligible for the draft, but bribes and false identification papers kept some in their rice fields.

Sometimes there were sweeps through the villages by Saigon troops or police, and persons who were suspected of having something to do with the Communists were taken away. But, like almost everything else by the Saigon government, this happened much less in the countryside than in the cities.

Under the Communists, there were no bribes and no shortcuts around regulations. The Communists meant business and they used death to dramatically bring home the point.

Le Thi Hong, a thin, delicately boned woman with almond eyes, tells how one evening in May she and her neighbors in Hoa Xuan village were called to the village administrative office by the Communist leader. A militia platoon leader and a deputy hamlet chief were brought before the group, denounced as "criminals" and, as the frightened villagers watched, shot dead.

Next, Mr. Hong said, the Communists pointed to 20 persons in the crowd—hamlet chiefs, members of the village council and policemen—and said they had committed crimes, too. These persons, she said, were told they would be punished with 20 to 30 years in prison and were led away. Mrs. Hong said her husband, the chief of Thoi Lai hamlet, had been taken away earlier.

As Saigon government troops disrupt the Communist occupation, many stories like Mrs. Hong's are being told in refugee camps, along the roadides and in the hamlets abandoned by the Communists.

In the heavy four weeks, since Saigon troops started a counter-offensive to recapture northern Binh Dinh, roughly 130,000 persons

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Program Is Target Passes Spending Bill aces a Veto by Nixon

By Austin Scott

N. Aug. 10 (WP).—The House of Representatives passed a \$2.5-billion bill yesterday for the Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Department.

The bill, which would increase the federal deficit by \$2.5 billion, was passed by a vote of 285-147.

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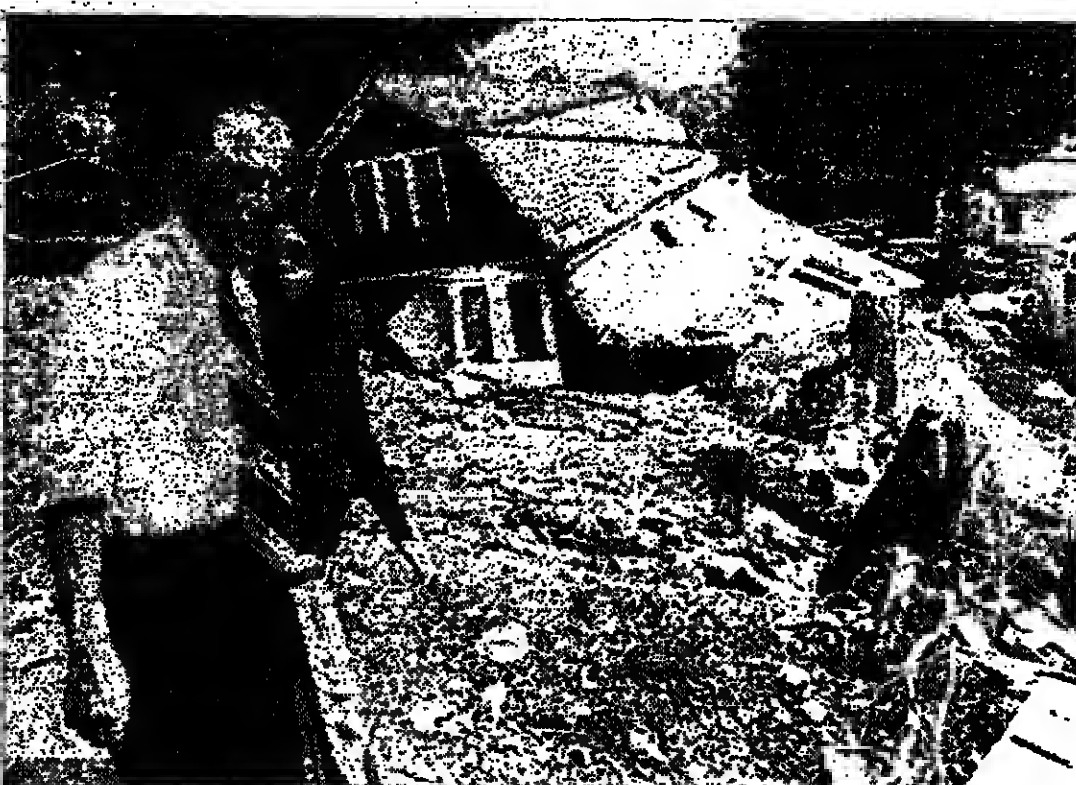
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DISASTER AREA—Housing and Urban Development Secretary George Romney touring flood-damaged area in Wilkes Barre, Pa., Wednesday to get first-hand view of the situation. The U.S. Senate has voted to increase relief for the disaster victims.

Wives' Debate? Eleanor Offers To Combat Pat

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP).—Eleanor McGovern, the wife of the Democratic candidate for president, Sen. George McGovern, said yesterday she is ready to debate Pat Nixon.

Mrs. McGovern, a 'debater in her school days, said 'I think I would debate with Mrs. Nixon. I certainly wouldn't back away from it.' The First Lady had been asked Tuesday in an interview if she was willing to hold a debate. 'I heard she didn't want to debate,' Mrs. Nixon said, laughing.

Laird Calls McGovern Plan For Defense Cut 'Mythology'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird issued a lengthy document today which accused Sen. George McGovern of disseminating 'mythology' in his defense spending proposal.

'The American people will not be taken in by any politicians who advocate a \$30 billion cut in defense spending,' Mr. Laird said at the news conference releasing the 193-page study.

'I believe very strongly,' he said, 'that when it comes to national security, the American people don't want mythology, they want facts.'

The publication, prepared by Defense Department comptroller Robert C. Moot, entitled 'The Economics of Defense Spending—A Look at the Realities,' will be a basic Pentagon document in the Nixon administration's campaign to counter critics of defense policies and win congressional appropriations this fall.

Sen. McGovern, the Democratic presidential nominee, has proposed a \$55-billion defense budget for fiscal 1975—compared with a minimum of \$35 billion he figures the Pentagon would want by then—saying this can be done without

Democrats Adopt Compromise To Bar Fight Over Committee

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP).—The Democratic party maintained its new spirit of compromise yesterday by adopting a potentially divisive dispute over control of its most influential committee.

The compromise was worked out by supporters of Democratic presidential nominee George S. McGovern and some elements that have opposed him and are interested in regaining control of the party machinery if he loses the presidential election this fall.

At stake were eight positions on the Executive Committee, which eventually will have 25 members and which is the top policy-making body when the full National Committee is not meeting.

A proposal emerging from the McGovern-dominated Resolutions Committee would have made the eight persons who now fill the contested positions permanent members of the committee and would have helped McGovern forces maintain control of the matter.

Robert Vance of Alabama and former Gov. Robert McNair of South Carolina objected to making them permanent members. McGovern aides, anxious to avoid a floor fight this week, agreed to a compromise.

The eight members will serve only until after the election this fall when eight new ones will be chosen.

In private conversations, neither side agreed that delaying the selection of permanent members will make much difference. But those who controlled the party machinery before the McGovern nomination and the election of a new National Committee believe that they will have a better chance of recapturing control after the November election if Sen. McGovern loses.

Sen. McGovern's forces estimate that they have the support of about 40 percent of the National Committee's 278 members. They would be hard pressed to control the party apparatus if Sen. McGovern lost this fall.

The National Committee yesterday afternoon adjourned its three-day meeting, which was called to elect Sargent Shriver as Sen. McGovern's running mate, replacing Sen. Thomas P. Eagleton of Missouri. Sen. Eagleton resigned from the ticket after it was disclosed that he had undergone psychiatric treatment in the 1960s.

Disturbed by the Eagleton affair and the hasty way in which vice-presidential candidates are chosen, the committee also voted to create a commission to recommend new ways of selecting nominees for second place on the ticket.

Study Is Urged
The resolution said that 'the nomination for vice-president should be made by the national convention only after careful study by the certified delegates.' Sen. McGovern had chosen Sen. Eagleton at Miami Beach only 20 minutes before the deadline and a few hours before the convention was supposed to ratify the choice.

The new commission will be provided with funds, office space and a staff by the National Committee. It is to make its recommendations by Jan. 1, 1974.

Donald Petrie, the party's new treasurer, reported yesterday that a fund-raising telethon staged just before the convention this year will produce about \$2 million when all the pledges are collected.

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Kennedy Sues To Reverse Pocket Veto

Asks Court to Clarify
Constitutional Point

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (NYT).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., initiating a test of a President's pocket-veto powers, asked a district court here yesterday to order the Nixon administration to implement a \$225-million program to educate family doctors.

President Nixon used a pocket veto to kill the Family Practice of Medicine Act on Dec. 24, 1970, while Congress was on a four-day Christmas break. The bill had been approved by the Senate, 64 to 1, and by the House, 346 to 2.

The senator said that he filed the lawsuit because Mr. Nixon's veto had been 'a transparent but unconstitutional attempt to prevent an embarrassing vote by Congress to override a regular veto' which would have required a two-thirds vote in each house.

At issue is whether Presidents may properly exercise pocket veto authority when Congress is out of session for only a few days.

Ambiguity Noted
The Constitution provides that a bill will become law if it is not signed or formally vetoed by a President within 10 days after he receives it from Congress, but that a measure will die—by what is called a pocket veto—if Congress is adjourned when the 10-day period elapses. The Constitution is ambiguous about whether a short holiday break represents an adjournment.

Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., persuaded Congress to appropriate \$100,000 for the program but the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has declined to spend the funds.

The expectation was that the district court's decision will be appealed and that eventually the Supreme Court will settle the constitutional issue.

Grocer Speculates on New Value Of Instant History Memorabilia

LIBERTY, N.Y., Aug. 10 (AP).—David Friedland, a 40-year-old grocer with a speculator's streak, has taken a flyer on 7,000 McGovern-Eagleton bumper stickers, 100,000 lapel tags and 99,000 buttons.

He bought up the full inventory of McGovern-Eagleton advertising items last week from Votes Unlimited, a subsidiary of Ross Industries, of Ferndale, N.Y. The inventory also included 1,000 pens and 1,000 catalogues listing available McGovern-Eagleton artifacts.

Ross Industries said it was glad to get rid of the stuff. Since Sen. George McGovern dropped Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, of Missouri, as his running mate, the Ross switchboard had been swamped with calls asking to buy.

Useless as campaign goods, the Eagleton supplies suddenly had become collector's items. Ross sold the batch to Mr. Friedland at an undisclosed price so the firm could handle regular business—campaign materials with a new set of names.

'I'm a collector of sorts,' said Mr. Friedland. 'I took a gamble that it would become a collector's item.' So far, business is pretty good.

Mr. Friedland said orders have come from as far away as the state of Washington.

'The Smithsonian Institution has ordered five copies of each item for display and cataloging,' he said, and added: 'Eagleton himself has purchased a quantity.'

House Panel Refuses to Call Jane Fonda on Hanoi Trip

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP).—The House Internal Security Committee refused today to subpoena actress Jane Fonda to testify about her anti-war activities while in Hanoi.

Instead, it decided to ask the attorney general to report to the committee by Sept. 14 on the progress of a Justice Department inquiry into Miss Fonda's actions in North Vietnam.

During an hour-long closed session, the committee set aside a request by Rep. Fletcher Thompson, R., Ga., that Miss Fonda be subpoenaed to appear before the panel, for questioning about 'the entire realm of her activities while in the enemy capital of Hanoi and in Communist North Vietnam.'

Rep. Richard H. Ichord, D., Mo., chairman of the basically conservative committee, told a reporter yesterday that Miss Fonda 'obviously was being used by the North Vietnamese.'

Rep. Robert F. Drinan, D., Mass., a committee member who has repeatedly fought the panel's investigative activities, said he would oppose any attempt to force Miss Fonda to submit to questioning if it meant that Rep. Thompson, who is running this year for the Senate, would use the sessions as a publicity device.

On July 18, Rep. Thompson said in a House speech that according to radio reports Miss Fonda was 'calling upon the American service personnel to disobey the orders of the U.S. government and, indeed, to desert and to turn themselves in to the North Vietnamese.'

Rep. Thompson added: 'Mr. Speaker, declared war, undeclared war, police action, whatever it may be—if the report is true, this is treason, and it is time that this government took some action against people such as Jane Fonda who have given aid and comfort to our enemy...'

Not a Policeman
To the question of whether he was an isolationist, Sen. McGovern said, 'At any rate, not a world policeman.'

Sen. McGovern's answers were rendered in German translation in the latest edition of Stern, which editorially supports the policies of Chancellor Willy Brandt.

The senator said he was 'rooting for Willy Brandt' in the West German general elections, tentatively scheduled for Dec. 3.

'I would always welcome the counsel of your chancellor in international questions. I admire this man. His efforts to reach an understanding with the East are the first steps away from a military confrontation. I am prepared to take this path with him,' Sen. McGovern said.

Judge in New York Jailed in Theft Case

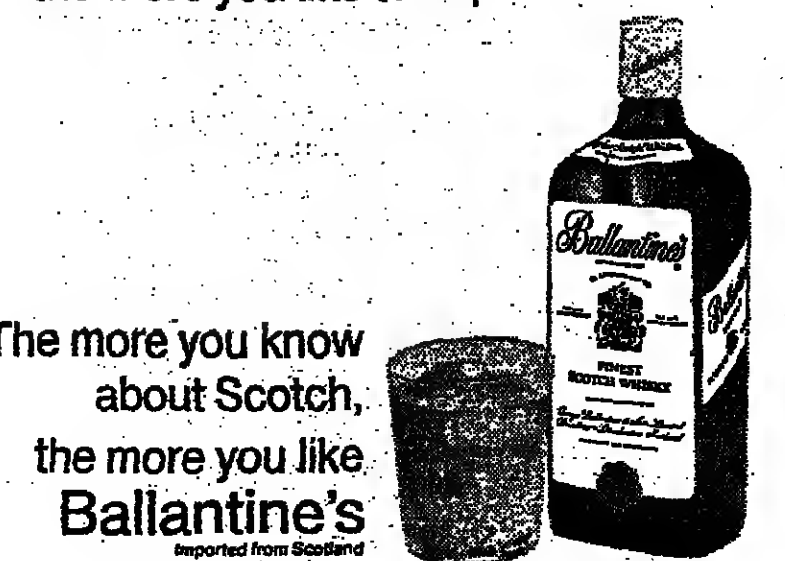
NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP).—A former state senator who was elected to be a judge last November was sentenced to a year in prison and fined \$10,000 Tuesday for dealing in stolen U.S. Treasury bills.

Seymour R. Thaler, a Queens Democrat who served in Albany for 13 years, was convicted last March of lying to a federal grand jury and trafficking in \$600,000 worth of bills, \$250,000 of which were stolen.

Thaler, 52, was elected to the state supreme court and sworn in early this year, but did not take up his judicial duties pending disposition of the charges against him.



The more you know about ancient history,
the more you like to explore Rome.



Wembley Bank Robbed

LONDON, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—An armed gang robbed a Barclays Bank branch in suburban Wembley of almost £140,000 today after terrorizing customers and holding two women at gunpoint. The six-man gang fired a warning shot inside, battered down a door with sledgehammers and fled in a stolen truck.

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At Meeting of Military Commanders

India, Pakistan Agree on Way to Align Kashmir

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10 (Reuters)—Indian and Pakistani military commanders agreed today on procedures to draw the line of control along the ceasefire line in Kashmir, it was announced tonight.

The agreement was reached in the first day of talks between the military officials.

According to the peace agreement last month at Simla, the two sides are to respect the ceasefire line in Kashmir as of last Dec. 17—when the Indian-Pakistan war ended—pending a final Kashmir settlement.

But Pakistan occupied two posts in the Tithwal area in a short battle last May, and India wants them vacated, along with the withdrawal of troops from lands occupied along the border.

The two sides, led by Lt. Gen.

P.S. Bhagat of India and Lt. Gen. Hamid Khan of Pakistan, met for five hours at a border checkpoint named Suchetgarh. The officials were expected to agree on a timetable for troop withdrawals.

The Simla agreement provides for troops to withdraw by Sept. 2. India occupies more than 5,000 square miles of Pakistani territory, while Pakistan holds just over 70 square miles of Indian territory.

In Rawalpindi, President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan said that China would block Bangladesh's application to join the United Nations and he ruled out imminent recognition by Pakistan of the newly independent state. Formerly East Pakistan, it was the focus of the war last year.

Mr. Bhutto said at a news con-

ference that all of Pakistan's attempts to establish a dialogue with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Prime Minister of Bangladesh, had failed.

"I can tell you emphatically that the doors of the UN will be closed," Mr. Bhutto said.

Asked if he meant China's veto, he said: "It is the Chinese government, the People's Republic of China, I was referring to."

At the United Nations tonight the Security Council referred to its committee on admissions the application of Bangladesh for membership, overriding strong objections by China.

The committee, comprising all 15 council members, will meet tomorrow to consider the application.

Opposing the opening of sub-

stantial debate on the admission application, Ambassador Huang Hua of China said Bangladesh had violated General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and was "still collaborating with India in continuing to obstruct the implementation" of resolutions concerning the withdrawal of troops and the release of prisoners from last year's war.

India—a council member—had not only failed to carry out "true withdrawal of its troops" but was colluding with "so-called Bangladesh" in unreasonably detaining more than 80,000 Pakistani prisoners of war and civilians and refusing to release them," Mr. Huang said.

Six Pakistani Officers Accused of War Plot

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 10.—A major general and five other high officers of the Pakistani Army have been charged with plotting a civil war and have been retired, Razi Raza, special assistant to President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto announced today. He said the officers had conspired last Dec. 30, two days before Mr. Bhutto took office.

The officers were identified as Maj. Gen. R. D. Shamim, Brig. F. B. Akram, Brig. Iqbal Mehd, Col. Abdul Aleem Afridi, Col. Jawaid Iqbal, and Lt. Col. Mohammed Khurshid.

A court of enquiry reported: "The cease-fire with India was only two days old, and if a confrontation had taken place, then the... Indian Army... undoubtedly could have taken full advantage."

Several officers in the army, navy and air force were retired soon after Mr. Bhutto succeeded Mohammed Yahya Khan as president after the war with India in December.

New Flu Vaccine Developed by U.S. Scientists

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP).—U.S. government scientists yesterday reported the development of a new type of influenza vaccine that could end epidemics of the potentially deadly disease.

They predicted that the vaccine, which was tested on prisoners at the Lorton Reformatory here and at the Maryland House of Correction in Baltimore, may be perfected by the late 1970s.

The new type of vaccine uses live but weakened viruses to provide protection against the flu. Vaccines currently being used, which are not considered very effective, contain viruses that have been killed.

Scientists at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases here performed a laboratory trial to produce an immediate response to the flu with the live viruses without causing the disease.

The trick involves creating a hybrid virus that cannot stand the heat of the human lungs, where it could cause influenza. This hybrid, however, thrives in the lower temperatures of the nose and throat, where it produces protection against the flu.

The new vaccine was given to the prisoners as a nasal spray instead of an injection.

RAF Collision; 3 Die

LONDON, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—Two Royal Air Force student pilots died today in a mid-air collision and a woman on the ground was killed by wreckage from one of the planes. The Hunter jet fighters collided above a village in Anglesey off the Welsh coast, showering wreckage onto a caravan site.



Walter Botts and celebrated poster he posed for in 1932.

Obituaries

Walter Botts, 72, 'Uncle Sam' In Famous Recruiting Poster

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, Calif., Aug. 10 (WP).—Walter Botts, 72, who posed as Uncle Sam for the famed World War II "I-Want-You" recruiting poster, died yesterday at his home here after a brief illness.

Mr. Botts was a musician and vocalist after brief service in the Army during World War I and was augmenting his income as an artist's model when he posed for the Uncle Sam poster by James Montgomery Flagg in 1932.

The poster, similar to one used for recruiting during World War I, has been in almost continuous use since it was first printed.

In semiretirement for several years, Mr. Botts came to public notice again last year when his claim for a World War I veterans pension was rejected by the Veterans Administration on the grounds that he had not served sufficient time in the Army.

Ernst Von Salomon

BONN, Aug. 10 (NYT).—Ernst von Salomon, 69, a West German author, died of heart failure at his home near Hamburg yesterday.

After World War II, during which he wrote nonpolitical books and film scripts, Mr. von Salomon wrote a highly regarded autobiography, "The Questionnaire," referring to the detailed forms put before Germans by the Allied occupation forces after Germany's defeat in World War II.

In World War I, he was U.S. Commissioner for the Jersey City District, a quasi-judicial post in which he presided over cases involving violations of federal law. In 1933, he was named a special assistant to the attorney general of New Jersey to prosecute racketeers in Passaic, a task he pursued vigorously despite threats to the safety of his family.

Bernhard Nordh
UPPSALA, Sweden, Aug. 10 (AP).—Swedish author Bernhard Nordh, 72, died yesterday at his home here after a two-month illness. He lived in Venice for many years.

North, 72, died yesterday at his home here. The best known of Mr. North's books were about life in Lapland. He lived for many years with the settlers there and no one has better described the problems in northern Sweden. He made the nation aware of the economic problems of the region.

In Germany, one of Mr. North's books sold 300,000 copies. He wrote 30 novels, of which four were made into films.

Joseph L. Albright

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP).—Joseph L. Albright, 79, a pioneer in the development of aerial photography, died Tuesday at a hospital here.

He served for 42 years as deputy chief of the Air Force's Photo Records and Services Division before his retirement in 1961. He worked closely with Gen. Ira Baker and Gen. Billy Mitchell, who was using photography to build up air power.

Mr. Albright became widely recognized for his movies and still pictures of air races during the 1920s and 1930s. He also took time from his duties to make portrait photographs of important figures.

He did President Roosevelt's Christmas cards for three years.

Pierre Chevalier

GENEVA, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—The United Nations European Headquarters here today announced the death yesterday of its press chief, Pierre Chevalier, 52, of France, after a short illness.

Mr. Chevalier was a journalist in Bordeaux for 10 years before joining the UN in 1956.

He served in New York, Kinshasa and Geneva, where he has been in charge of the press services of the UN Information Department since 1970.

John Perry

OAK HARBOR, Wash., Aug. 10 (AP).—Retired Navy Vice-Adm. John Perry, 75, skipper of the aircraft carrier Belleau Wood during World War II, died Monday after a lengthy illness. Adm. Perry also served in the Korean war and retired in 1958 as commander of West Air Base Whidbey Island, Wash.

Princess Aspasia

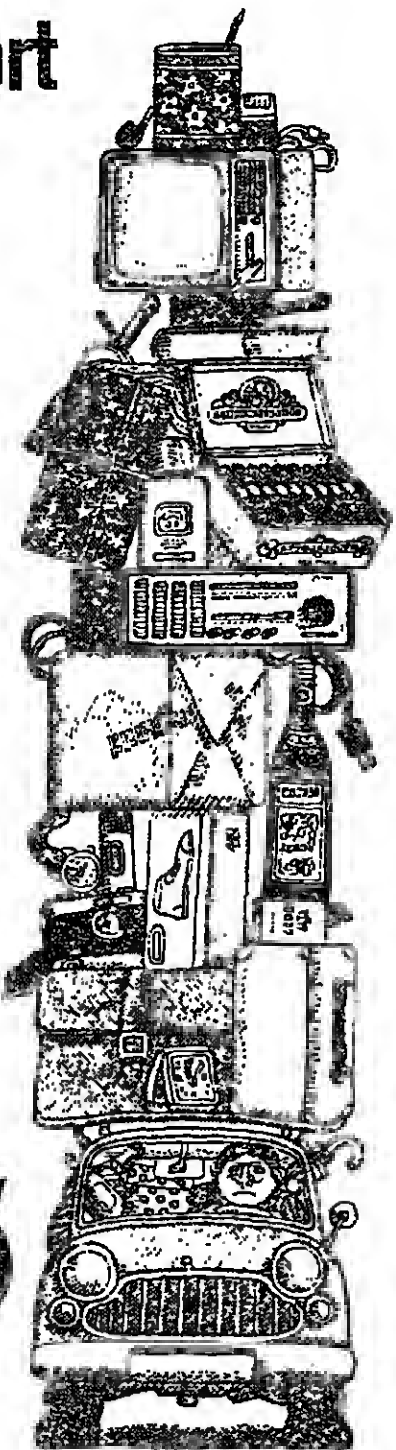
VENICE, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—Princess Aspasia, 75, an aunt of King Constantine of Greece and mother of former Queen Alexandra of Yugoslavia, died here Monday after a two-month illness. She lived in Venice for many years.

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U.S. Colleges Will Try 0
British Open University

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., Aug. 10 (AP).—U. S. higher education turns this fall to Britain's open university in its search for a quality independent study program usable on a nationwide scale.

British educational material developed at the cost of several million dollars for the so-called open university will be tested at four sites in the United States. The program uses radio, television, tape cassettes and the printed word to deliver a college-level education through home study.

Sponsors say that the goal of the yearlong experiment is to make higher education available "to all who can benefit from it" without placing any formal academic requirements for entry into the program.

If the experiment is successful, said Arland F. Chris-Jones, president of the College Entrance Examination Board of New York City, "great savings in time and money may be possible."

As in Britain, the American experiment will offer college credits to those students who successfully complete the open university courses.

Most Ambitious
Rutgers, the state university of New Jersey, is undertaking the most ambitious program. Tests include also the University of Houston, University of Maryland and San Diego State College and University.

Dr. Jesse C. Hartline, acting dean of Rutgers University College, who will head the program, said that 38 weeklong courses in the humanities, mathematics and science will be offered. They will equal five regular college

courses and will be worth college credits. Each course costs \$300, and books and more.

"This is not an easy get a college degree," fine said in an interview. "It is not easy material, who gets too far be find it difficult to m."

Dr. Hartline said the program would give the opportunity "to end when they were many good students classroom and make those who need it."

Independent
As in Britain, Dr. Hartline said, about 50 percent of the time will be spent in study assisted by supplements and use of tape, film, a video.

In the study of example, a student would spend about a single, concentrated the play. Later the student would develop a judicious criticism."

In a workbook, he proposed to students' independent then will answer questions that will school for appraisal.

"In this way," said, "the student, keep track of his The student's n be visiting a cam lesson to take care of a film of the play will be available

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Arms Control in the Senate

The U.S. Senate has overwhelmingly approved the treaty with the Soviet Union limiting its defensive missile installations. But it has now become embroiled in what an administration official has called "the damndest political foul-up you ever saw" over the interim agreement on offensive missile controls. Sen. Jackson won White House backing for a resolution defining an interpretation of the agreement, then a disavowal of a clause of the resolution (which led to its recasting), and now a further disavowal of Sen. Jackson's interpretation of the interpretation.

The administration has its own responsibility for this foul-up. But the Senate is quite capable of muddying its own waters, as the coincidental debate on another form of arms control—weapons in the hands of Americans at large—reveals.

The Senate has approved a measure that would ban the manufacture and sale of short-barreled handguns—the usually cheap and always easily concealed weapon that has been responsible for so many murders and shootings in the United States, including the assassination of Robert Kennedy and the crippling of Gov. Wallace. But the bill has been very carefully tailored to insure that the bill will not interfere with "lawful sporting purposes," as well as with the needs of police and military, and it has exempted

22 caliber rim-fire cartridges from existing reporting requirements. Moreover, and more importantly, the Senate has massively rejected attempts to provide for the national registration of handguns and/or rifles.

Quibbling over the size of guns and make of cartridges does not constitute statesmanship. Neither does the flat refusal to require national registration of firearms. Such registration would not interfere with any "lawful sporting purposes" or with the constitutional guarantee to citizens of the right to bear arms. Automobiles, only potentially lethal, are registered in every state; the requirements vary, but not nearly as much as those applying to the purchase, ownership and use of weapons whose whole intent is to be lethal to something or someone. The need for a federal registration law in this case is obvious—except to the Senate.

A legislative body that can become so entangled in such elementary weaponry as pistols and rifles may be excused for confusion when weapons of mass destruction are concerned. But if the Senate insists, as it is doing more and more, and as its constitutional duty requires it to do, on its right to be consulted on matters of defense policy, and to have a decisive voice on such complex affairs, it must develop a capacity to cope. Thus far, the present Senate has not displayed this capacity on arms control, foreign or domestic.

'Vanishing' Taiwan

The United Nations, which took a great leap forward toward recognizing reality last fall when it finally admitted the People's Republic of China, has retrogressed into absurdity again with its decision to ban all mention of Taiwan "in any form whatsoever."

Bowing to the demands of the Peking delegation, UN officials have decreed that there will be no text or tables dealing with Taiwan's population, trade, industry or any other data in future editions of the world organization's statistical yearbook. This is wholly inconsistent with past policy when figures for China (mainland) were included, as available, in the yearbook, although the Peking government was not then a member of the UN. The ruling ignores other precedents such as the listing of West Irian separately from Indonesia, and of Sarawak separately from Malaysia.

Whatever the future of Taiwan, now that its government has been expelled from the UN, the reality is that there remains a

going, independent government there ruling more than 14 million people, a population larger than that of two-thirds of the UN member states.

An international statistical summary that ignores this living reality is diminished in its authority—and so is the agency that issues it. But the UN has not stopped with relegating Taiwan to the status of a non-country. UN authorities have even stooped to the Communist device of trying to rewrite history. At UN headquarters here, a plaque identifying the Republic of China as donor has been removed from a green marble slab containing a quotation from Confucius.

Such petty manipulation cannot erase the substantial contributions of the Republic of China to a quarter-century of UN history. Nor will ignoring Taiwan erase the problem its future status poses for the governments in Taipei and Peking and for the international community. To be effective, the UN must deal with things as they are, not as any member would prefer to see them.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Egypt and the Soviets

Sooner or later Cairo and Moscow will probably arrive at a *modus vivendi*. But it is evident that the new relationship will rest on a shaky foundation. Basically Sadat's move was primarily a warning signal, telling the Russians: "You can't do whatever you like with Egypt. If you don't serve our interests, we won't serve yours." Thus the relationship became unstable. But for the present it continues, with Cairo doubtless wanting to keep it going until the time when some other friend—and it can only have the Americans in mind—is prepared not only to supplant Soviet economic aid but also to help the Egyptians regain the Israeli-occupied territories. Seen in this light the expulsion of the Soviets was also a signal to the Americans, more or less saying: "We're in a position to throw the Russians out, but if we are to do a complete job of it, we must get something in return."

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Uganda's Expulsion of Asians

As Kenya seals its borders against an influx of Asians from Uganda, the president should consider, before it is too late, the benefits which accrue to the Ugandan economy from their presence. No doubt it is partially true, as he says, that the importation of Asians into Africa—to among other things—build Britain's railways there was a mixed blessing for all concerned. Certainly in subsequent decades many of the Asians have been tactless—to put it no higher—in concentrating in what have been virtually ghettos, set apart from the mainstream of African life. There they have tended to perpetuate their primordial Asian social customs; and in business no doubt they have tended to favor each other.

Yet against these demerits, which are considerable sins in African eyes (although people throughout the world tend to behave in such a clannish way), must be set the

enormous contribution of the Indians and other Asians to the economies of East Africa. The Asians cannot help existing where they do and it is absurd and illogical to argue that because they usually prosper others correspondingly suffer.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

Trial in Czechoslovakia

The limited information available suggests that severe sentences have been passed on Communists and others engaged in political activities arising from their political differences with the Czechoslovak government. Such differences should be dealt with by political means and not by trials and imprisonment.

There has still been no detailed information on the case against the accused or the evidence on which they have been convicted. This only increases the concern already expressed by Communists in other countries, including France, Italy and Britain.

—From the *Morning Star* (London).

A Newcomer to Election Battles

It remains to be seen whether, and to what extent, the Democrats' election chances have been enhanced by Sargent Shriver's nomination for the vice-presidency. His appearance is youthful and attractive. In contrast to McGovern he is a Catholic, and he will probably be in a position to drum up in the Kennedy camp some of the liquid financing so urgently needed by the Democratic campaign fund. The somewhat Boy Scout-like idealism which was an asset to Shriver during his Peace Corps days, and which reportedly brought him into numerous conflicts with diplomatic etiquette during his ambassadorial period in Paris, is still one of his outstanding traits. Election campaigns are strange territory to him, so that his future performance is impossible to predict.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

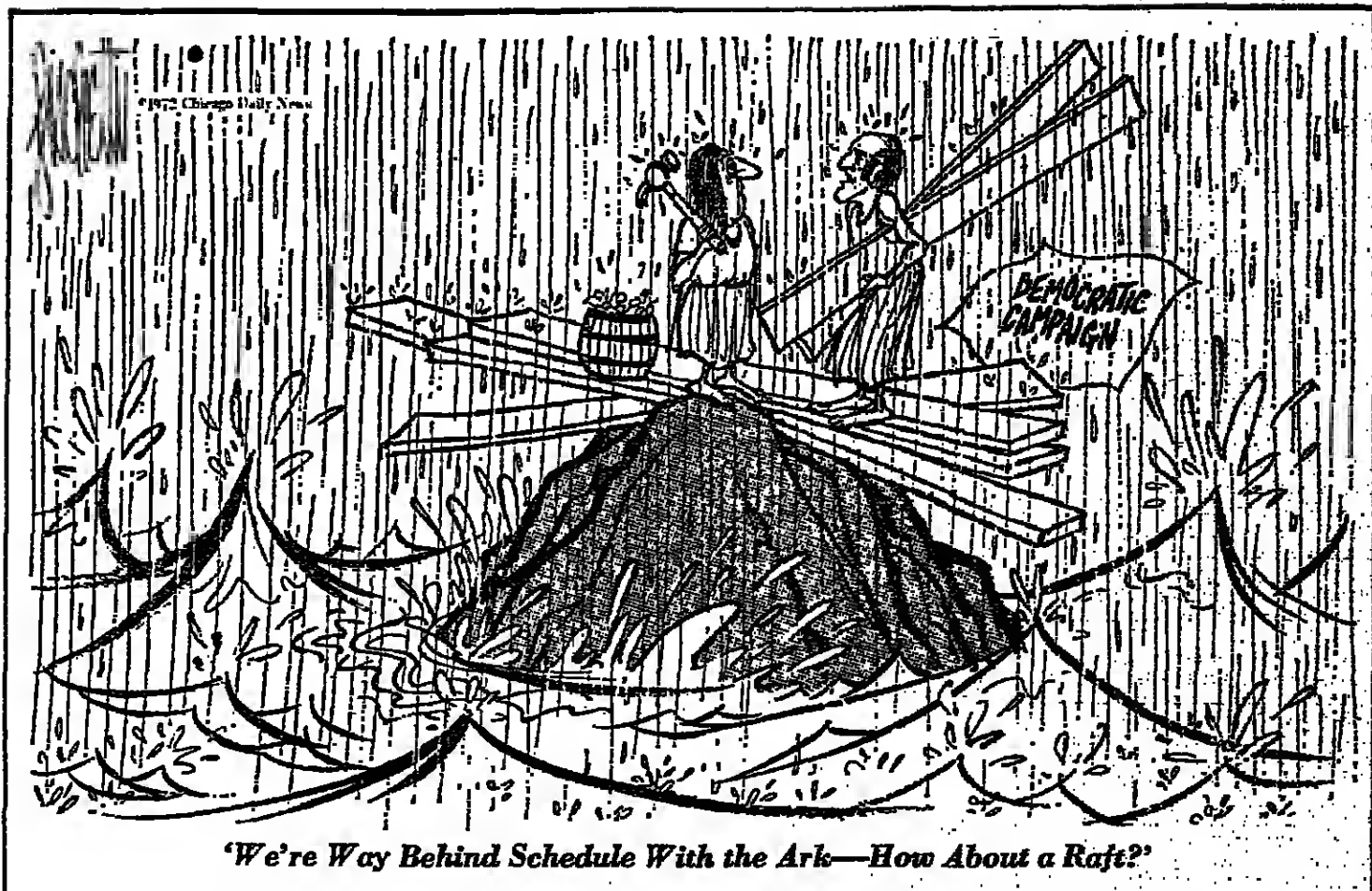
August 11, 1897

PARIS.—For simple spectators like Europeans, the work on which Emperor Menelik of Ethiopia is engaged is threefold: It includes the exclusion of foreigners from his dominions, the cohesion of the elements which form his kingdom and the development of civilization among his people. The "Lion of the Tribe of Judah," while a faithful depository of ancient monarchial traditions, is modern in his conceptions of the nations which are contemporary with him.

Fifty Years Ago

August 11, 1922

SHANGHAI.—The scene of activities has shifted from Northern China to the south, and the government of Peking, having for the moment subdued opposition in the north, has now finally crushed the power of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the ex-president of the Canton Republic. Following the defeat of his two most powerful supporters, General Hsu Ching-chih and General Chen Chi-yu by General Chen Chiong-ming's forces, the latter is now complete master of Southern China.



What Chance for Arab Unity?

By Richard Holbrooke

WASHINGTON.—Arab unity. Whenever two Arab leaders meet, they talk about it. And whenever two Arab leaders take a step toward it, the news is broadcast throughout the world. Some see it as a step towards a thousand-year-old dream, others as a dangerous threat to Israel. Now the dream has reappeared with the news from Baghdad that Libya and Egypt plan to merge in the fall of 1972. Once again there is talk of Arab unity, of the potential of an Arab nation.

After spending two years in the westernmost outpost of the Arab world, Morocco, I came away with the view that Arab unity exists at one level—the level of the soul—but that unification will not take place in the near or even long-run future because it so strains logic and the realities of geography, history, race and even language.

To begin with, no one can say with certainty what an Arab is. There is no legal definition. The famed Harvard scholar, H.A.R. Gibb, once defined Arabs as "all those for whom the central fact of history is the mission of Mohammed and the memory of the Arab Empire and who, in addition, cherish the Arabic tongue and its cultural heritage as their common possession." That's a careful and broad definition, but by its very nature it demonstrates the problem: It is as broad as a definition of a "European" and about as useful politically. And it leaves unresolved such questions as whether the Arabic-speaking Christians of Egypt and Lebanon or the Arabic-speaking Jews of Iraq in fact qualify as Arabs. Indeed, are Egyptians even Arabs?

Distinction Made

The best answer, as former Ambassador Raymond Hare points out, is that if a man says he is an Arab, then he is an Arab. Hare makes the distinction between "Arab oneness" and Arab unity—a political unity. Thus, although the feeling of brotherhood among Arabs is a strong and vital force throughout the Arab world, far stronger than any comparable feeling of "European-ness"—it does not, and will not, necessarily lead to political unity.

Obviously, the area covered by the Arab world is too large to be easily run by any central government. History reinforces the divergence, since the area encompasses so many different traditions and problems. Even the language—the supposed link that runs throughout the Arab world—turns out upon closer examination to be fractured.

In fact, the link in the Arab world is to a language that no one speaks except as a learned, second language—written, classical Arabic and its somewhat modernized version, standard, or newspaper, Arabic. Each Arab country has its own spoken language, and these can vary as much as, say, French and Romanian. All are based on classical Arabic, but just as the Romance languages are based on Latin. But when a Moroccan meets an Egyptian, the two cannot converse with each other in their native tongues. If they are both educated, they can talk to each other in a version of standard Arabic, a modernized form of the language of the Koran. Countries close together, such as Syria and Iraq, have less of a problem, but differences remain.

The Arab world is only just emerging from the tyranny of its linguistic structure—perhaps never emerging in many areas. Educated men often talk to each other in foreign languages, and written Arabic itself is always a foreign language in the Arab world. It is a truly extraordinary situation. In a sense, it can be compared to that of Europe in the year 1000, when learned men wrote to each other in Latin, while the common people conversed in the local dialects, the "vulgar" tongues such as Italian and the predecessors of French. These inferior dialects were only for the uneducated, until Dante shocked medieval Europe by writing in the language of the streets.

In the Arab world today, most areas are still looking for their Dante.

Thus, the average Moroccan (average meaning uneducated, since only 15 percent of the people are literate) can understand only about a quarter of what he hears on television during the evening newscast. When the Moroccan king addresses his people, he usually does so in what amounts to a foreign language, only dipping "down" into the vernacular when the situation requires complete comprehension of his point (for example, when he is reprimanding striking students).

Nasser, perhaps the greatest Arab orator of recent years, used a combination of standard Arabic and dialectal Egyptian in his speeches, carefully mixing his vocabularies to achieve the desired effect. And because of the pervasive force of Radio Cairo—the Voice of the Arabs—the mixture of Arabic emanating from Cairo has begun to gain a wide understandability among the diverse people of the Arab world. That is—they understand most of what they hear, though not all—but they do not speak the language they hear on the radio.

In light of the central role that Egypt has come to play in the Arab world, it is remarkable to note that less than 20 years ago most Egyptians—including Nasser—would not even have considered themselves Arabs. Egyptians were different, in their own

eyes—something distinct from and superior to Arabs, and when an Egyptian talked about the Arabs, he meant the Bedouin of the surrounding deserts, rather than the indigenous peasantry of the great river valleys. Only when Nasser saw the great role that he and Egypt could play on the world stage did he definitively decide—and announce to his people—that Egyptians were Arabs.

Little Pure Blood

Racially, and ethnically, there is no such thing as an Arab, unless by the word one means the small number of pure-blooded men of the Saudi Arabian peninsula. In the rest of the Arab world, the bloodlines of the Arab conquerors have been diluted over 1,000 years among the original inhabitants of the area—the Berbers in North Africa, for example. Even today, in North Africa, one can see the effect of the Arab Conquest: In the cities one finds the core of Arab life, culture and values; in the surrounding countryside, where for centuries guerrilla and tribal warfare raged against the cities, the dominant threads of life are still Berber.

Some Arab nationalists talk of regional groupings, such as a grouping of the Maghreb states of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Yet even this limited step goes further than any of the peoples of those countries would now go. Each country has its own tra-

ditions and a strong sense of self-identity, as well as its own language. They are not going to sacrifice all this for a single capital. Some federated groupings are possible in the Mideast, to be sure, but they are unlikely to result in the creation of new nations and new forces.

Even if the idea of political unity seems remote, the idea of military unity—and particularly a unified military command against Israel—worries people in the United States and Israel. But a unified military command cannot exist independent of a resolution of outstanding political differences, and so it seems unlikely that Israel will soon face a unified Arab military force.

Perhaps those differences are not so petty as we sometimes believe, but reflect deep and longstanding facts which are in themselves sufficient reason for the existence of separate nations. The Arabs will, as Mr. Hare points out, always see their essential "oneness." This in itself is a powerful political fact. But they are unlikely to take the leap across the chasm to political unity, even if an extraordinary, fanatical, medieval man like Col. Muammar Qaddafi does pursue the dream with vast pots of money.

The writer is managing editor of *Foreign Policy*, and was Peace Corps director in Morocco from 1970 to 1972. He wrote this article for *The Washington Post*.

The Shape of Europe to Come-II

By C. L. Sulzberger

BELGRADE.—Having recently written that 1973 will almost certainly bring significant advances in the importance of Western Europe, it is worth appending an analysis of what effect this could have on the United States and its NATO alliance.

A useful text for this is a book just published in London called "The Security of Western Europe" by Sir Bernard Burrows and by Sir Christopher Irwin. Until 1970 Ambassador Burrows was British representative at NATO. The thesis of their study argues that West Europeans must play a greater part in their own defense and that enlargement of the European Economic Community, or Common Market, provides an opportunity to achieve this.

They even inferentially point out that France's curious position as a member of the alliance but not of NATO's organization is in a sense assuaged by the fact that "French commanders are in touch with NATO command and have agreed contingency plans for the use of

French forces in cooperation with NATO forces." The authors disagree with my own conclusion that "everything points to embryonic creation of a European nuclear force" derived from the existing national forces of Britain and France. Their argument is based on the obvious limitation of a European atomic potential when compared with those of America and Russia.

They add, with respect to Anglo-French weapons, "It would waste time and argument to try and merge these two forces into one, as if this were the first and only step toward a European defense system."

Personally, I think this misses the point of small nuclear nations, a point elaborated by De Gaulle who saw the diplomatic and political value of limited atomic power, a value that would surely be enhanced by unified French and British capabilities if this becomes possible after the restrictive McMahon Act expires next year.

Under the nuclear nonproliferation treaty a "new federated European state" could succeed to the nuclear status of its former components. Such a federation is still, of course, even semantically, far off.

But putting aside this formal question, even Burrows agrees that tactical nuclear weapons stationed in this region by NATO could "gradually come to be derived from the U.K. and France rather than exclusively from the U.S."

For the ultimate protection of a strategic nuclear umbrella the Burrows-Irwin book correctly sees that Western Europe must depend on the United States, therefore in a sense: "Europe is likely to be content to be an economic giant but—outside Europe—a politico-military dwarf."

Nevertheless, apart from this ultimate dependence, Europe's economic and industrial vigor, plus its large population, can not only supply tactical nuclear weapons but more conventional arms and possibly more manpower as Washington inevitably thins out its military presence on this side of the Atlantic.

The authors stress "the political desire for joint production by the European allies" and suggest "a European authority for research and development with regard to military equipment in general."

There is already machinery within the North Atlantic struc-

ture, including its consultative "Eurogroup" which can be developed to render more effective the existing contribution of the European partners—which are larger than statistics indicate.

But inherent problems limit certain allies from playing a fully equal role. Thus, apart from France's unwillingness to rejoin the Atlantic "organization," West Germany cannot wholeheartedly participate in European joint arms production while large U.S. troop contingents are stationed there.

Major Contribution

The alliance's major financial contribution to obtain this military presence is a so-called offset deal. Part of this is paid by Bonn's commitment to purchase many U.S. manufactured weapons, thus helping compensate for troops without an unbearable strain on the American balance of payments.

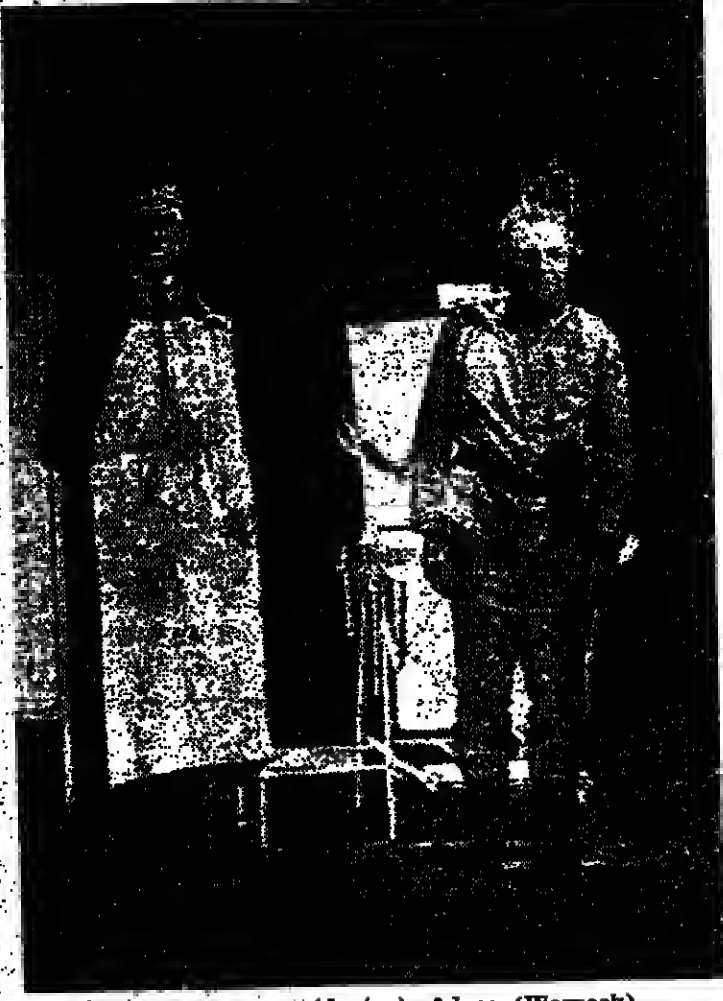
What Burrows and Irwin have sought to explore is how Western Europe can enhance its value to NATO despite the fact that: "The two superpowers have become even more differentiated from their respective allies as their nuclear forces have grown in size and sophistication and since they began to deal with each other as being in a category apart—whether in a 'hostile' manner as over Cuba, or in a negotiating guise as in SALT."

It should not be forgotten that the "hostile" phase stimulated the split-off from NATO of France. The "negotiating" phase has occasioned a widening gap between the U.S. and all its West European allies and it is that which must be narrowed. Burrows and Irwin show some means of approaching this crucial problem.

—C. L. Sulzberger



Berry (Wozzeck), Kraemmer (doctor).



Munich: Engen (doctor), Adam (Wozzeck).

MOVIES IN PARIS. Harmony Reigning On Set of 'Scorpio'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 10 (IHT).—"Scorpio," a tale of international espionage, is being completed this week in Paris, being shot by day in the streets and by night at Orly Airport.

Its narrative scampers from Washington to the Avenue Kleber in Paris, via London and Vienna. It concerns an aging CIA agent (Burt Lancaster), suspected of selling out to the Russians and who must hide out until he can prove his innocence. He is pursued by a hired assassin (Alain Delon) and a Soviet commissar (Paul Scofield) and the three find themselves in a mutual dilemma in which sworn duty is at odds with personal integrity.

The trio of stars and the director, Michael Winner, were all born under the sign of the zodiac that gives the film its title.

"We are certainly not superstitious, but there does seem to be an uncanny harmony to the realization of the project," Mr. Winner remarked. "A team effort in my opinion is a lot of people doing what I say. This has been achieved without stress and cooperation has extended beyond that of the cast. In Washington we were granted entry into the inner sanctum of the Central Intelligence Agency. Frankly, I was astonished at such generosity. I doubt that we and our cameras would have been welcome in secret service headquarters in other lands. In Vienna we caused a traffic jam, but the police quickly silenced the honking of horns. And here at Orly—where every tourist is tricked as a suspected hijacker—we obtained permission to stage a shoot-out sequence on the airfield."

Winner, a big, affable man, might be mistaken for a younger son of an English university. He dresses sportily and smokes producer-sized cigars. He has a booming voice and an expansive manner, and he is evidently in still confidence in his players.

His approach appears to be one of friendly persuasion. "Now, Mr. Lancaster, if you please," he calls out and Mr. Lancaster registers a worried glance over his shoulder at the camera and he stalks down a street, certain that killers are after him.

Winner is a Cambridge graduate and studied law and economics (both of which, he finds, have been useful in movie-making). He practiced film criticism and then wrote and directed a series of shorts and documentaries. His breakthrough came with

Michael Winner and Burt Lancaster during the filming of "Scorpio."



"The Jokers," a spirited comedy about two playboys stealing the crown jewels from the Tower of London. It made a star of Oliver Reed and it made Winner a sought-after director.

He has not concentrated on any special brand of material. He has made Westerns and thrillers, satirical spoofs, such as "I'll Never Forget What's Tisname" with Orson Welles as a television tycoon, and straight dramas. He operates quickly and constantly, having turned out for films in the past 18 months: "The Nightcomers," a prelude to Henry James's story, "Turn of the Screw," with Marion Brando; "Chato's Land" with Charles Bronson—currently at the Danion and the Marignac-Pathe; "The Mechanic," also with Bronson, and still to be released; and the present "Scorpio," which will be finished in a few days.

Burt Lancaster, sitting in a hotel lobby while a makeup man touched up his eyebrows for the new take, announced his intention to try directing again.

"I've only directed one film, 'The Kentuckian,' which I'd like to forget, but I think I've learned a lot since then, especially working in 'The Leopard' under Visconti. Anyway, I'm making another attempt on my next movie—as yet untitled, a thriller. Yes, I'm acting in it, too, dangerous double duty. I've been warned. Opera is my real love and I hope to be asked to direct an opera one day. Opera singers seem to me the giants of the theaters—taking the stage for hours to act and sing simultaneously. I'm musical, but for operatic singing you must have exacting training when very young. Last year I croaked through 'September Song' and the other numbers of 'Zerkowbocker Holiday' in a Cosma production, taking the Peter Sarsgaard role—wooden leg and all—which Walter Huston, another nonsinger, created. No, I don't want to film it, but it did well and was fun."

Winner, Lancaster and Alain

'Wozzeck' for the Mobile Opera Lover

By Stevens

Austria (IHT).—The more festivals, much less than their prediction of the same, means that a mobile opera lover interested in interesting productions, involves Mozart Strauss, but this festival have arrangements of still sons of Berg's, a half-century of 20th-century, not a repertoire.

Strongly contrasting the work, and the de to the musical each one under a se name is closely it in Salzburg it who in the thirties he first to conduct th Berg himself on de of the last be- his put it on the

MUSIC FESTIVALS

decadent-art shelf; and as conductor of the 1951 Salzburg revival he is given a large share of the credit for its postwar success. Munich's very gifted young Charles Kleiber is the son of Erich Kleiber, who was conductor of the Berlin world premiere in 1925.

Böhm's Advantage

Böhm had the advantage of having the Vienna Philharmonic in its best form, and he laid out this dense score with the utmost clarity, and transparency, and with a lyric impulse that made the climaxes all the more shattering, that masterfully integrated the voices in the orchestra, and that stressed Berg's links to Viennese musical tradition. Kleiber's outwardly more passionate performance was gripping, too, but its effects were made with less subtlety, with less overpowering impact, and with a

much thicker orchestral palette. The strength of Gustav Rudolf Sellner's Salzburg staging was its restraint, with the grotesque behavior of some of the secondary characters (Helmut Melcher's captain, Hans Kraemmer's doctor) making its point by contrast with relatively normal outward comportment. In Munich, Günther Rennert opted for underlining the grotesque and unreal, with a high degree of psychological tension made visible and with some of the characters pushed to the point of caricature—although here he had the advantage of Keith Engen's detailed masterpiece of characterization as the doctor, twitching and popeyed with his crackpot notions and delusions of scientific grandeur.

Developer Role

In Sellner's frame, Walter Berry as Wozzeck (replacing Geraint Evans, prevented by injury

from repeating his performance of last year) was able to develop the role gradually, as a good-natured, not-too-bright soldier who is gradually unable to cope with the collapse of his small world. Munich's Theo Adam seemed both a more intelligent and more volatile Wozzeck, physically bursting with tension from the opening scene so that his murder of Maria and self-destruction seem only a matter of time.

Both Marias were excellent—Wendy Finn's (Munich), earthy and strongly sung, and Anja Silja's, with an uncanny kind of animal wildness. Jürgen Rose's Salzburg sets fill the Large Festspielhaus's wide stage effectively with expanses of gray brick walls, chimneys and other marks of a grim industrial town that at the same time is a prison for its downtrodden inhabitants, and his costumes were consistent with Sellner's understatement. Rudolf Heinrich's put the necessary raw edge in a darkly atmospheric abstract-expressionist frame, and his costumes also were consistent with Rennert's conception.

Entertainment in New York

Aug. 10 (IHT).—

ow The New York rate the new

on Grey Velvet, or Dario Argento's film, is "a hand-duction." Howard oris, but the "strike- color photogra-freeze pacing and are judged "simply The plot and de- not only old but Thompson com-the dialogue is characters—"gen- lot, ranging from et-setters to scruf- include Michael Mimsy Farmer- nom is "especially ough Miss Farmer one scene bri- ner plus: A "uphe- mce of a doomed- servant trapped in ask is superb and- argento at his chill- Argento wrote the on a story that he

Each Food Critics Warn Diners to Olypic Games

By John Vinocur

10 (AP).—Two of most acerbic food critics warn travelers to that Munich's restaurants are a commendable food and Teutonic solemnity. Each palate. German omelette medal at best is a way to get apies eating, accord- Gault and Christian stick to sauerkraut, k roast and beer. i Millau publish a ood and travel e Nouveau Guide, orite targets is the lin, the French res- gible bible which Gault consider fuddy-duddy rent.

Reputations

German edition restaurants in Munich a possible three-star trying out some of th the best reputa- and Millau wrote trapped up in insu- onic solemnity, syc- onomic pretensions out intolerable bor- prices."

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co-authored with Luigi Comi and Mario Foglietti. "Kansas City Bomber," starring Raquel Welch as a roller derby skater, was written especially for Miss Welch as one student's master thesis at U.C.L.A., Roger Greenup reports, "and whether or not Barry Sandler got his degree, he has created for Miss Welch a part for which she is absolutely adequate—she is absolutely adequate—allowing her both to show deep emotion and to roller skate." Miss Welch plays a "basically nice girl, in the business less for blood than for money," confronted by two problems: "The blandishments of wily roller games promoter Burt Henry (Kevin McCarthy) and the resistance of signing roller games star Jackie Burdette (Celena Kallianiotis), whose fading light she is expected to replace." According to Greenup, these problems are indicative of the plot's "quite stunning, simplicity." Jerold Freedman directed Thomas Rickman and Calvin Clemens wrote the screenplay, after a story by Barry Sandler.

"The Magnificent Seven Ride,"

directed by George McCowan and written by Arthur Rowe, Roger Greenup describes as "sloppy in detail. And in theme, plot and character it is merely trivial." The magnificent seven of the title include an Arizona marshal (Lee Van Cleef), a "wildly unscrupulous" journalist (Michael Callan) and five convicts whom the marshal paroled to help him defend a border town against a band of desperados. "Routine Westerns aren't so common these days that I should want to dismiss any one of them out of hand," Greenup writes, but this one is "a routine Western, so perfunctory in its routines that I can't recommend it even to people who like me, delight in seeing the same thing done all over and over—again."

"Junior Bonner," directed by Sam Peckinpah ("The Wild Bunch" and "The Ballad of Cable Hogue") is "funny and gleeful," Vincent Canby reports, continuing the director's "preoccupation with what might be called reluctant past-primeones."

Steve McQueen stars as a 40-year-old rodeo circuit contestant at a critical point in his life—will he be able to successfully ride a black bull named Sunshine in the annual hometown rodeo. "There is 'something as essentially comic as serious about the nature of the challenges Junior faces," Canby says, "including one, early in the film, in which he is more or less faced down by a man driving a huge scoopercar. For just a fraction of a second you are aware that Junior is considering a gesture of sentimental lunacy—he wants to ram it with his car." However, what distinguishes the movie is "not necessarily its broad streak of romanticism, but its affection for all of the Bonners." This includes Junior's father Ace (Robert Preston), a former rodeo star, and brother

Deborah Kerr on Stage

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP).—Deborah Kerr, star of many Hollywood movies, is returning to the London stage after an absence of 17 years. It was announced yesterday, Miss Kerr will open at the Lyric Theatre on Oct. 4 in a new play by Frank Harvey called "The Day After the Fair."

Curly (Joe Don Baker) who supports the family as a high-pressure real estate developer. What looks like a rodeo film and sounds like a rodeo film is a superior family comedy in disguise," Gab Rosebrock wrote the screenplay.

Neo-Classical Art To Go on View in London in Sept.

STRASBOURG, France, Aug. 10 (UPI).—A comprehensive art exhibit entitled "The Neo-Classical Age" will open Sept. 9 with special exhibits in several London museums, the Council of Europe, which is sponsoring it, announced today.

The exhibit, which will run until Nov. 19, is intended to shed new light on the neo-classical movement, the organizers said. Works of art from 25 nations will be on display. These will include paintings by French artists David and Ingres, ancient marbles from the collection of Sir William Hamilton, as well as furniture, designs, sculpture and architectural plans. The neo-classical age began in the late 18th century and continued into the early 19th. It was prompted in part by the discovery of the ancient cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii in southern Italy and by a general rekindling of interest in Greek and Roman art and literature. Prime Minister Edward Heath will inaugurate the exhibit Sept. 7.

Jehovah's Witnesses Meet

VIENNA, Aug. 10 (AP).—A five-day congress of over 40,000 Jehovah's Witnesses from 20 European and overseas countries opened yesterday at Vienna's Prater Stadium, a soccer ground.

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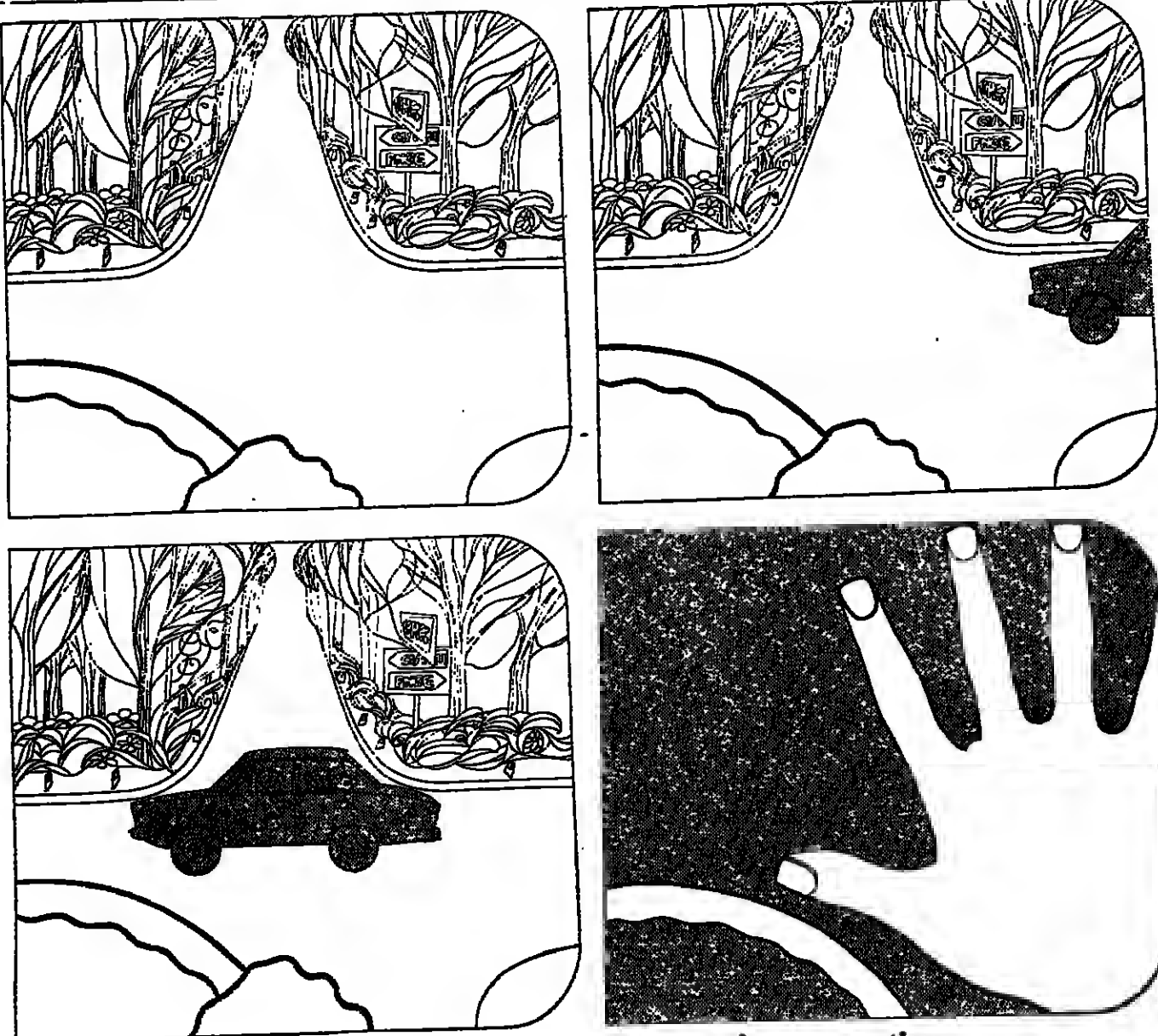
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CAMPAIGN 1972

50 دنانير الاصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1972

Page 9

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A Dose of Capitalism for Russia?

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW (UPI)—The inability of the over-
stated state-run business to keep
pace with the rising expectations of Soviet con-
sumers has fostered a rare public proposal for
expanding with a limited restoration of
private enterprise.

An almost entirely overlooked comment by
the Communist Party leader, Leonid I. Brezh-
nev, 16 months ago, along with experience in
Hungary, Poland, and East Germany, is cited
in the current issue of the Writers Union week-
ly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, as legitimizing a small
dose of capitalism in the heartland of Com-
munism.

Would Fill Service Jobs

The article makes clear that the proposal
stems from the frustration of housewives and
consumers, rather than the inefficiency
of the Soviet service industry. It documents
in detail the indifference of waiters, sales clerks
and repairmen in state-run shops and res-
taurants.

It describes how "leaves"—literally "leaves" or
illegal operations—now meet the unmet needs:
installing doorbells and curtain rods, laying
floors, taking laundry, selling flowers, deliver-
ing children to day-care centers and per-
forming cosmetic surgery. Paying a little extra
money under the table for such conveniences
has become common practice, it makes clear.

Legislating "individual" operations—the news-
paper hesitates to say private enterprise—would
not only yield more taxes, the article asserts,
but would also draw housewives, pensioners and
others into the service field, where the incen-
tives are now insufficient.

"The article says that Russians could use the
experience of East Germany, Hungary and
Poland, where the individual under certain con-
ditions and under state economic control is given
certain freedom of action in the sphere of ser-
vices."

Instead of having to wait endlessly in line
or do without services, it adds, consumers will

find servicemen knocking at the door because
they will be looking for "salaries and profit."

The newspaper advocates this approach for a
wide variety of small shops and retail trades
from cafes to dressmakers, hairdressers, repair
shops, and hotel restaurants. Such enterprises,
it suggests, could even be set up on a co-
operative basis.

Deluxe Service

For home delivery, weekend or night service
as well as better quality, consumers should
be willing to pay more, the newspaper
asserts. In a comment that reflects the increas-
ing affluence of Soviet consumers, especially the
cultural and political elite.

Publication of such a proposal in the con-
trolled press does not necessarily assure its
adoption. *Literaturnaya Gazeta* often serves as
a forum for discussion of minor reforms, many
of which are not carried out.

But persistent official concern with the prob-
lems of the service industry and the election
of Mr. Brezhnev's remarks buried in his report
to the 24th Party Congress in March, 1971,
evidently indicates that some higher-ups are
seriously considering the idea.

"It is necessary," Mr. Brezhnev asserted, "to
consider among other things, the question of
creating conditions where pensioners, housewives
and families could—either at home, in an in-
dividual capacity, or forming themselves into
cooperatives—take up some work in the field
of service. In this connection, one must, of
course, place such activity on a proper legal
footing and give it necessary support."

Alexander Leykov, the author of the article
proposing legalized private trade, cites his
attempt to soundproof his front door through a
state shop, which would take orders only on
weekdays when he was unable to wait in line.
"If you don't want it, don't order it," he was
told. But on the following Saturday a red-haired
fellow knocked at his door and offered to do
the job, on the side, for 22 rubles
—\$24.40—six rubles above the fixed price.

The state service shops never knocked. "They
didn't need me," he observed.

Spurs Unrest in Business, Industrial Circles

Spanish Fear a New Europe Without Spain

By Henry Ginger

MADRID, Aug. 10 (UPI)—Spain is watching with increasing
anxiety and tension as Western
Europe organizes long-term eco-
nomic links—without Spain.

The feeling of old men out has
grown as first the six members
of the Common Market agreed
to let in four others—Britain,
Ireland, Norway and Denmark—
and then joined with the nation-
alities to the European Free Trade
Association—Austria, Sweden,
Switzerland, Portugal, Finland
and Iceland—to form the largest
free-trade bloc in the world.

The best that the Spanish have
been able to obtain thus far from
the EEC is a much delayed
preliminary agreement on indus-
trial goods signed in November,
1970, providing for staged reduc-
tions in tariffs by both parties.
It runs until 1976 when, accord-
ing to the treaty terms, a second
phase must be negotiated. But
no mention is made as to whether
this second phase is to terminate
in a customs union, nor is the
possibility of full integration
mentioned.

The basic problem for Spain
is the political antipathy that its
regime arouses in the rest of Eu-
rope. But the fact that the EEC

was willing to sign an agreement
that looks forward to a customs
union, with Portugal, where a
totalitarian regime is also in
power, has encouraged Spanish
officials to think that they can
do better than they have up to
now in the negotiations that are
expected to open in the fall.

They are spurred by consider-
able unrest within the business
and industrial community, whose
progressive elements see in eco-
nomic integration with Europe the
only possibility that Spain has in
the future to sustain its growth
and forge a modern, competitive
economy. "Finally at day gone by
without some statement here from
an economic group, a banker or
an industrialist about the need
for the economy to emerge from
its protected status and enter a
market 10 times as large as its
present one.

There are complaints that the
present uncertainty is inhibiting
investment needed for modern-
izing, present facilities and or-
ganizing bigger units.

Although Spanish exports to
the rest of Europe are rising, ex-
perts here say the present accord
gives the EEC about five times
the volume of tariff concessions
that Spain has gotten. The EEC
took 37 percent of Spanish ex-
ports last year and the EFTA
countries 17 percent.

The most immediate problem is
that of farm exports to all four
new EEC members, who will be
raising their tariffs to the level
of the market's common external
tariff. Half of Spanish exports
to Britain are in farm goods and
these are the tariffs that will go
up the most in Britain.

While EEC officials have talked
of a "technical adjustment" to
take care of Spain's EEC problem,
Spanish officials have served
notice that they want a much
wider negotiation covering Spain's
general relationship with the
market. The EEC has not yet
adopted a common attitude either
toward the immediate issue of
Spanish agricultural exports to
Britain or toward the long-term
one of future relations in gen-
eral.

The feeling here is that it is
inevitable that Spain will at least
be included in the free-trade area.
But to many Spaniards this is
not enough. Full integration
must be achieved, they say, for

otherwise Spain will find itself
dealing with commercial and
monetary decisions in which it
has had no say.

The idea that Spain should be
kept out of Europe is intolerable
here, but the Spanish regime is
not yet ready to face up to the
political implications of entering
an essentially democratic-minded
community. The more progres-
sive elements of the business
community are making it in-
creasingly clear that they are
ready to accept these implications
and the tension this creates in
the political and economic spheres
here is one of the major elements
of the present Spanish scene.

Fed Bank Sells Belgian Francs

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (Reu-
ters)—The Federal Reserve Bank
of New York reportedly sold
substantial amounts of Belgian
francs in the foreign exchange
market here today.

Dealers said the Fed, acting
through intermediaries, was of-
fering to sell hundreds of mil-
lions of francs at 232 1/2 cents. The
franc has been strong against
the dollar, opening near its ceiling
level of 232 1/2 cents.

Fed spokesmen here had no
comment on the action.

U.S. Request

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador
Robert S. Ingersoll asked Japan
to make emergency imports of
uranium ore and commercial air-
craft to help correct the current
trade imbalance between the two
nations.

The ambassador made the
request at a meeting with Japa-
nese Foreign Minister Masayoshi
Ohira, a ministry spokesman said
today. Mr. Ohira said the gov-
ernment would study the mat-
ter, the spokesman said.

Shultz Calls Meeting

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (Reu-
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F. Shultz has invited 17
ministers and central bank gov-
ernors to the Group of Ten for
a luncheon here on Sept. 24, the
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Export Surtax Under Study By Japanese

Large Trade Surplus
A Continuing Problem

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (Reuters)—
Japanese monetary officials said
today they are discussing the pos-
sibility of introducing an export
surtax to avert another yen
revaluation.

Such a measure may be required
to reduce Japan's large trade
surplus, which would be difficult
to reduce by other means except
revaluation, they said.

Japan, alone among advanced
nations, has been continuing to
produce a trade surplus of about
\$6 billion since last December's multi-
lateral currency realignment, they noted,
pointing out that the surplus has
not declined despite the recent
economic recovery in Japan.

Bank Buys Dollars

On the foreign exchange mar-
ket, the dollar has been pegged
at the intervention point of 361.10
yen, and the Bank of Japan has
steadily been buying substantial
amounts of dollars in the market,
the officials said.

Japan will thus face strong
pressure for another yen revalua-
tion at international monetary
conferences, including the annual
meeting of the International Mon-
etary Fund in Washington next
month, they said.

Attempts at reducing the trade
surplus by inflating the economy
would involve a serious danger of
uncontrolled inflation, they said,
and efforts to increase imports
through tariff liberalization have
so far produced only limited
results.

Opposition Expected

Imposition of an export sur-
tax, they said, would create dif-
ficulties, they said, and such a
measure may be taken as an ad-
mission that the yen is still un-
dervalued despite its 16.88 per-
cent revaluation in December. In
addition, they expect there would
be strong opposition to an export
surtax from Japanese indus-
tries.

But the officials added that the
surtax might be levied dis-
criminate against industries
and export markets.

Local banking sources are specu-
lating that the yen might be
revalued by slightly less than 10
percent late this year or early
next year under overseas pressure.
Some bankers suggested that
Japan should revalue on its own
initiative before pressure from
other nations builds up to make
another revaluation inevitable.

U.S. Request

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador
Robert S. Ingersoll asked Japan
to make emergency imports of
uranium ore and commercial air-
craft to help correct the current
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Wall Street Prices Little Changed

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT).
—The New York Stock Exchange
was devoid of spectacular gains
today, but prices made some forward
progress on moderate vol-
ume.

Inching ahead by 1.73, the Dow
Jones industrial average finished
at 952.89.

Some analysts, peering intently
at their stock charts, believe the
Dow is cheating through a resistance
band between 950 and 960.
Repeatedly, in recent months,
stock has appeared for sale in
this zone and that qualifies it as
a resistance area.

Alcoa, up 2 3/8 to 54 1/2, ranked
as the best performer among the
Dow. The aluminum giant
has been a market stalwart over
the last week, benefiting original-
ly from a brokerage-house recom-
mendation.

American Telephone eased 1/8
to 41 5/8, finishing 1/2 above its
low price for this year. Shearson,
Hammill had this comment on
Bell shares: "We can recommend
no better than hold for income
at current prices and would
switch to more aggressive situa-
tions where capital gains are an
overriding consideration."

Selected glamour issues, in-
cluding drug and hospital-supply
stocks, moved higher. Both
Schering-Plough and Johnson &
Johnson rose more than 4.

Other gainers included Avon
Products, up 3 1/8 to 125 5/8;
Bristol-Myers, up 2 3/8 to 72 3/8;
Upjohn, up 1 1/2 to 117 1/2, and
Halliburton, up 1 3/8 to 113 3/8.

Schlumberger, bouncing back
from recent profit-taking, added
3 1/2 to 229 1/2 in the oil-
service group. Some analysts said
that the glamour of "energy
stocks" is rubbing off onto the
companies that service the oil
industry.

Molybdenum, the best per-
centage gainer on the exchange,
climbed 3 3/4 to 16 1/8. The
stock has been strong since it
jumped 3 3/8 to 15 3/8—two
weeks ago. Molybdenum is a
leading miner and processor of
rare earth products and its price
jump originally was attributed
to reports that certain combina-
tions of rare earth elements may
be effective in removing carbon
monoxide from car exhausts.

Wang Laboratories, recently
under heavy selling pressure,
gained 1 7/8 to 37 5/8. At least
one mutual fund, it was learned,
made an initial commitment in
this stock during the second
quarter.

Addressograph-Multigraph, re-
covering a bit from yesterday's
plunge of 3 7/8, added 7/8 to 46.
The company said that profits
improved for the fiscal year ended
July 31, and that further improve-
ment is expected for fiscal 1973.

Royal Dutch, reacting to a

Dow Rises 1.73, Trading Slows

Sharp decline in quarterly earnings, lost 1 1/4 to 38 3/8, Fedders
dropped 1 1/4 to 31 1/2 in brisk
trading. A strike that started last
winter is continuing at one plant.

The computer sector, which has
posted substantial gains during
the last week, was relatively quiet.
IBM was unchanged at 423 1/2
after trading at a new high of
425, adjusted for splits.

The American Stock Exchange
index closed at 28.92, up 0.02.

Puritan Fashions topped the
active list and fell 1 1/2 to 10 1/2.

New Process, which has been
hard hit ever since reporting
lower second-quarter net, advanced
3/4 to 24 1/4. Syntex fell
1 5/8 to 94.

In the over-the-counter market,
the NASDAQ index was off 0.20
to 136.38.

Corporate bonds closed with
small gains after recovering from
a slight midday slide in gener-
ally quiet trading. In the govern-
ment sector, most issues were
unchanged in what dealers said
was very quiet action.

U.S. Sells Central Banks
\$3.7 Billion in Securities

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ).
—Foreign central banks pur-
chased more than \$3.7 billion of
U.S. government securities in
July, the height of the latest in-
ternational currency crisis, the
Federal Reserve Bank of New
York said in its monthly review
published today.

The purchases represented the
investment by the central banks
of dollars they absorbed in sup-
porting the sagging exchange
rate of the dollar.

According to the bank, about
\$3.1 billion of the securities were

special nonmarketable issues ac-
quired directly from the Treasury.
In addition, the central banks
acquired tradable amounts of regu-
lar marketable securities. Such
securities held in custody by the
Federal Reserve System for
foreign central banks rose \$670
million last month, the New York
bank said.

Avoid Direct Purchases

It noted that the nonmarket-
able certificates were issued in
order to avoid direct market pur-
chases by the central banks,
which would have caused prices
of the existing securities to spiral
upward and interest rates to
tumble—accentuating the interest
rate differential in favor of Eu-
rope and Japan.

Even with the cushioning
maneuver, short-term interest
rates registered significant de-
clines due partly to the central
banks' purchases in the open
market and anticipations by mar-
ket participants of additional ac-
quisitions.

The currency crisis came at a
time when interest rates were
tending to drift upward. It nip-
ped in the bud a move to 5 1/2
from 5 1/4 percent in the bank-
ing industry's prime lending rate.

Although some banks had ac-
tually increased their prime rates,
most have returned to the lower
5 1/4 percent level as market
rates turned downward.

Iranian Drydock Set

TERRAN, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ).
—Iran and Japan's Mitsubishi have
agreed to establish a \$300 million

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1972— Stocks and Bonds
High. Low. Div. to \$ 100s. First. High L2

164	91%	Gen's Inc Int	110	9%	54%
173	91%	Grainco	5	63%	67%
174	91%	Grainco	10	10%	12%
175	91%	Grenite Mat	25	4%	4%
176	91%	Graz Val	10	6%	6%
177	91%	Graz Val	10	6%	6%
178	91%	Gray Mfg	23	17%	14%
179	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
180	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
181	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
182	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
183	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
184	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
185	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
186	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
187	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
188	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
189	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
190	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
191	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
192	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
193	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
194	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
195	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
196	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
197	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
198	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
199	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%
200	91%	Gray Mfg	14	1%	1%

43%	20%	Guardian Ind	148	25	32%
12%	3%	Guardian Wf	37	5	5
16%	11%	Guardian Wk	101	17	16%
18%	13%	Guardian Ind	73	12%	12%
25%	23%	Goftford Mls	3	14%	14%
75%	78%	GoF Al 1.51E	27	11	19
17%	15%	GoF Al 5.2H 14	1	1	1
37%	32%	GoF Cam .60	1	32%	32%
32%	28%	GoF Sprm LD	34	32%	32%

B

18%	10%	Hellerf Hm	45	12	12%
11%	9%	Hells Mot .32	7	9%	9%
9%	6%	Hennison Cos	2	8%	8%
8%	4%	Hampson	5	5%	5%
14%	7%	Harnett SH	5	1%	1%
12%	11%	Hathorvst .35	1	11%	11%
15%	24%	Harold .15	11	32	32
34%	34%	Hartman	34	34%	34%

121a	8%	Hartland	40	2	13%	11%
120a	9%	Harrington	50	1	10%	6%
120b	9%	Harvey	70	20	4%	4%
245a	12%	Hassbom	104	10%	1%	1%
171a	12%	Hassings	10	4%	1%	1%
125a	7%	Hawes	Chum	7	1%	1%
181a	5%	Heathman	38	2	5%	5%
181b	5%	Heckle	10	1	1%	1%
181c	5%	Heidrich	Inst	14	4%	2%
191a	12%	Heilmann	306	27	12%	12%
251a	17	Her Maj	16	1	1%	1%
171b	11	Herr	Jan	20	11%	1%
241a	4	HIG	ME	23	10%	1%
231a	4	Higley	CP	11	15%	1%
65a	10	Hilbrand	10	1	1%	1%
171c	5%	Hillman	83	7%	3%	3%
11	5%	Hipponics	4	7%	3%	3%
191b	12%	Hoffm	Indust	1	1%	1%
21a	1%	Holly	Corp	7	1%	1%
35a	30%	Hornum	A	28	25	3%
35b	30%	Hornum	A	28	25	3%

79%	148%	Normeri G	78	8	181%	118	
79%	154%	Mackles	50	5	162%	14	
1	12	Neu V	32	5	161%	14	
52%	42%	Hudell A	1.04	42	511%	35	
33%	40%	HuBell B	1.94	32	531%	35	
77%	60%	HuBb	1.03	3	49%	7	
78	40%	HuBb	PA1.75	3	49%	7	
49	48%	HuBb	OG	40	4	74%	4
13	74%	HuBb	OG	40	4	74%	4
24%	125%	HuBman	156	161	13%	1	
14%	9	HuHthHtH	461	25	9%	1	
20%	74%	Husky Oil	15	9	16%	1	
24%	16%	Hysco Inc	352	161%	1	1	
44%	20%	Hye FD	7.451	136	22%	2	

I

17%	17	ICB Co	18a	2	16%	1
30%	25%	Igloe Corp	124	20%	2	2
15%	5%	IN Wrid	Enc	39	5%	2

[illegible]

12 1/2	4	InvDivB	45	13	8
12 1/4	4 1/2	InvestDiv	50	35	7 1/2
12 1/4	5 1/2	InvRTTR	75	36	14 1/4
38 1/4	12 1/2	Incorpale	11	40	15 1/2
16	8 1/4	Irvin Indus	30	10	11 1/4
12 1/2	6	ISC Ind	15 1/2		
12 1/2	7	Intl Corp		186	74
3 1/2	1 1/4	ITI Corp		38	2

J-K					
18 1/2	5 1/4	Jaclyn Eng	9	9	5 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	James Eng	3	26	
2 1/4	1 1/4	Jenn Corp	4	20 1/2	
27 1/2	38 1/4	Jeanette, Ltd	4	6	11 1/2
1 1/4	3 1/4	Jethers Bns	15	15	4 1/2
1 1/4	7 1/4	Jervis Corp	14	14	14 1/4
7 1/2	5 1/4	Jetric Ind	10	5	
27 1/2	18 1/2	Jeweler	35	22 1/2	
8 1/2	7 1/4	Jones			

7%	Kaiser Ind	7	10%
1%	Jupiter In .71	54	7
6%	Kalva Ind	9	6%
4%	Kane AMW wt	6	4%
3%	Kane AMW wt	5	2%
30%	Kn GE of Jap	5	22%
48	Kn GE of Jap	21	31
41%	Karl Bird wt	21	31
4	Kavanaugh	11	4%
13%	Key Corp	8	12%
13%	Kentucky Alp	148	74
15%	Keweenaw	13	12
20	Ketchum 200	5	11%
26	Keweenaw	6	6
54	Keweenaw of 2	1	48%
14%	Key Co Jse	12	74
4%	Key Corp	16	6%
4%	Kimberly	4	13%
12%	Killebrew Jr	42	18%
7%	King Radio	177	34
22%	King Radio	177	34

19%	9	Kingsford	1.60	21	13%
14%	33%	Kings-Let	1.60	21	13%
16%	12%	Kincaid	46	20	12%
24%	20%	Kirby Ind	.44	28	23%
12%	17%	Kil White	25	24	14%
22%	26%	Kleinert	1	18	34%
22%	18%	Kollman	.40	1	19

4%	3	LaBerge Inc	9	5%
40%	31%	Lafay Radio	191	36%
11%	2%	Laligan Appl	5	4%
1%	2%	Lake Shore	2	1%
15%	15%	Lambert	42	14%
7%	7%	Lane Wood	23	7%
12%	4%	LaPointe	30	8%
4%	2	Latimer Bldg	1	1%
5%	3%	Lawmark Lt	5	3%
2%	21%	Leadin Rl wt	50	28%
3%	1	Lea	4	1%

14%	11%	LCA Corp	wf	50	70
14%	10%	LaGras Co		15	15
22%	16%	Lea Bros		8	9
10%	10%	Leader 1711		63	14%
8%	5%	Lesco Ccp wt	179	69	6%
79%	14%	Levit & Co		6	2%
30%	17%	Lee Ent Press		8	27%
100%	17%	Lee-Nan		14	2%
100%	7%	Leitch Bros		1	2%
32%	20	Leitch Prod		8	24%
100%	15%	Leisure Inc		94	15
100%	37%	Lerner & Co		1	2%
100%	22%	Lerner St wt	34	27%	2%
100%	1%	Let-Fay	322	6	2%
100%	9%	Levi's Pub		1	2%
100%	8%	Levy Bros		5	4%
100%	1%	Lillian 1,132		2	9%
100%	6%	Livins & A		1	2%
71%	4%	Linghtn Am	18	4%	2%
34%	2%	Loganshoe		10	2%
100%	15%	Lombard wt	100	20%	2%

7%	3	Logistic Inc.	32	1%
11%	9%	Logisticsvc	38	1%
1%	3	LSS Inc	1	3%
73%	2%	LTV Corp. wt	10	3%
13%	70%	LTV Corp	13	3%
141%	3%	Lundy Elec	3	10%
5%	2%	Lyach Corp	2	3%
M				
4	1%	Macro Chai	115	1%
474%	10%	Mac Pkay	130	3%
23%	21%	MacPart	33	2%
421%	8	MamMart	22	1%
9%	3%	Mastory Ltd	141	1%
12%	12%	Mastory Ltd	4	7%
164%	17%	Mastory TR	50	2%
691%	35%	Marshall	149	1%
7%	5%	Marshall	10	2%
7%	2%	Marlodge	8	2%
7%	2%	Marlene 100	8	2%

[illegible][illegible]

(Continued on next page)

—1972—		Stocks and	Sig.	New				
High.	Low.	Div. in \$	100%	First.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
17 1/2	16 1/2	Tecnic Oper	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	—
4	3 1/2	Tecnic Tape	99	2	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	—

[illegible][illegible]

Mutual Funds

[illegible]

1300 East Sun	234	223	223	223	223
1304 Falcon C	\$ 12%	11%	12%	12%	12%
4797 Gnt Masci	525	500	525	525	+25
4797 Gnt Masci	525	500	525	525	+25

[illegible]

11 Solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities.

AMERICA 61

6½% Notes Due February 1, 1980

Co., Inc.

Dean Witter & Co.
Incorporated

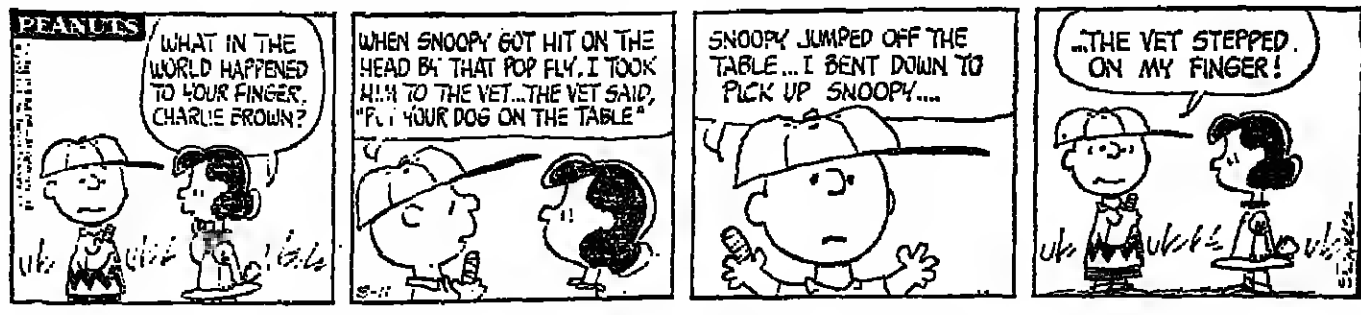
Co.	Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.	Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes
Woods, Inc.	Kidder, Peabody & Co.	Lazard Frères & Co. Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Investment Securities Corporation	Wentworth & Co., Inc.	Winters, H. & Co.	Winters, H. & Co.
	Incorporated	Incorporated	Incorporated

cks. If stocks are an important part of your life, then the Herald Tribune should be, too.

هكذا من الاول

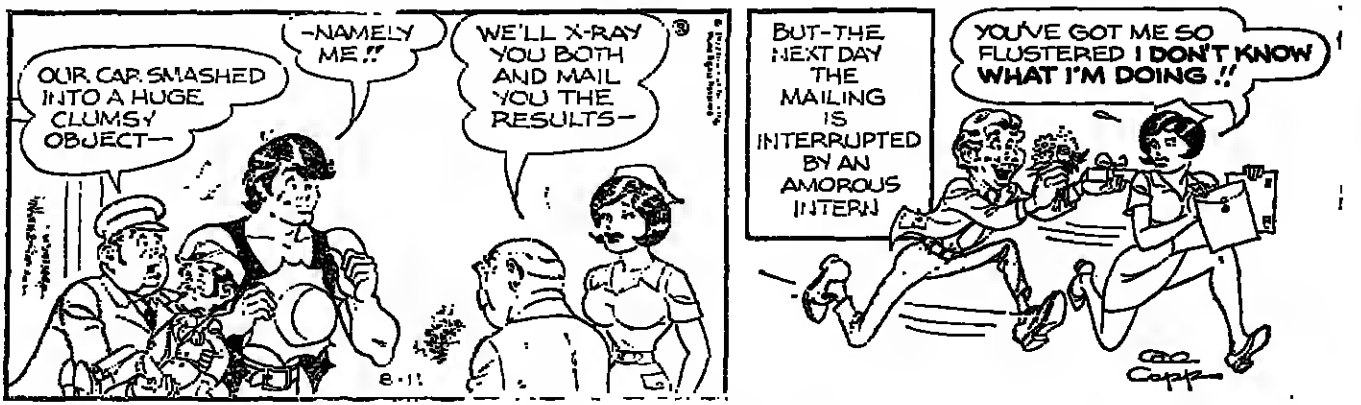
PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Eastern Europe has produced many great bridge players in the last 40 years. The focal point was once Hungary, but nowadays it is Poland, which has 7,000 tournament players.

Its star pair, Lebloda and Andrew Wilkosz, won the prestigious Sunday Times International pair championship this year. Poland has placed as high as third in the European championship, and the Poles held second place behind Italy for several days in the recent World Team Olympiad in Miami Beach before dropping to 13th.

Their non-playing captain in that event was Selim Achmatowicz, a young professor of chemistry from Warsaw University. Achmatowicz also is a top flight player, as the diagrammed deal from a Polish team match indicates. He held the South cards, and took full advantage of some slight indiscretions by his opponents.

North chose a jump to two hearts rather than a take-out double when West opened one diamond. South scrapped up a bid of two spades, and West inter-

tended with a somewhat mysterious double. In Polish theory, no doubt, the double simply showed reserve values.

North waited until East has retreated to three diamonds, and then jumped to four spades. West doubled again, this time for penalties. As so often happens, the double pointed out the winning road to the declarer, and to add a little spice North redoubled.

When West led the heart ace and shifted to the diamond five, Achmatowicz had a good picture of the opposing hands. He knew that West was going to overruff in hearts, and that he was in danger of losing two trumps and two aces.

He found a neat solution by overtaking dummy's diamond king with his own ace. This wasted a diamond trick, but this did not matter. What did matter was that he was able to neutralize one of West's trump honors by leading toward the dummy.

He accordingly led a trump, planning to play low if West played low. Aware that he had disclosed his trump strength, West put up the spade ten and the king won in the dummy. The heart ten was led and West wisely covered with the jack. South ruffed, and sooner or later the club ace was the third and last trick for the defense.

Today's Hand

NORTH	EAST (D)
AK93	AK93
KQ10983	KQ10983
K	K

WEST EAST (D)

Q1042	AK93
A	KQ10983
QJ75	AK93
AQJ10	KQ10983

SOUTH

J8765	AK93
7	KQ10983
A1093	AK93
876	KQ10983

East South West North

Pass	Pass	10	20
Pass	Pass	10	20
3	Pass	Pass	4
Pass	Pass	Pass	Redbl
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart ace.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DOLOB

GOWAN

HIRTHE

JELING

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: CHAFE TWICE PLOWED IMPEND

Yesterday's Jumble: Usually written for a person who can't read. A--AN EPITAPH

BOOKS

JOURNEY BETWEEN TWO CHINAS
By Seymour Topping. 459 pps. Harper & Row.
Reviewed by Thomas Lask

BY a formula of his own devising, Seymour Topping, assistant managing editor of The New York Times, has combined the personal and the historic in a narrative in which each quality enhances the other. His experiences in China and Southeast Asia explain, illustrate and sometimes dramatize the course of history. But they never supplant it. The self is subordinated to impersonal historic events. He doesn't confuse himself with the protagonists or make the reader feel that because he is writing about political events he is the cause of them. In writing about the fall of the Nationalist government in China and about the beginning of the end for the French in Indochina, he is telling about two of the most significant events of this century. Their effects may never wear off. Perhaps when he was in China a quarter of a century ago he did not have quite the insight into affairs that he has now and did not make the judgments that he is making today. But out of the wealth of his notes, memories, dispatches and official records, he has assembled the facts and arranged them to make sense. Does this mean that Topping has a point of view? It does, and he isn't afraid to express it.

Among other things he believes we missed a chance to keep open an avenue of communication with the Chinese Communists after they came to power. Since part of our Vietnam policy was, as he proves from documents, containment of China, we might, if we had been able to keep talking to the mainland Chinese, have avoided being bogged down in the Vietnam mire.

He does not believe that China is or, in the incidents involving Tibet and the brief war along India's border, was interested in expanding her borders. Her reactions in those two situations were sparked by history not Communism. And he does not believe that there is any substance to the domino theory in Southeast Asia, the theory that if Vietnam is taken over by Hanoi, the entire area will go Communist.

Even more emphatic is his view --and it might almost be considered the theme of the book-- that the United States cannot in the long run impose its policies, its values or its way of life on any nation from above, especially against the wishes or the deep impulses of its people.

I do not want to suggest that the book is theory ridden. It's history, not a manifesto. The writing is factual and free of fancy or purple passages. The facts make their own arguments. In describing the fall of China, for example, he mentions that in any number of cases, the Nationalist forces were equal in number to their foes and better equipped and had complete control of the air. Yet the combination did not work. When Topping went to Vietnam in 1959 and spoke to French officers, he was told that, after all, the French were not Communists. They had a right to be and had come of the air. And after left, he was told by Americans who had placed that they were French, and that in the Air Force they had instruments that were Americans to do with ed in the North. If skeptical about the current bombing, he has reasons.

Topping's analysis General Acheson's remark Hanoi believed it was its just rewards by China and the Soviet well as its foes. As suggests that if it recalcitrant today, 20 years ago may t

The pages on the collapse, incidentally, a devastating attack Kai-shhek, who is inept as a strategist and head of the United States could up this man's money, even after it is never made clear. He does not like the soldiers were well populated when the French were only and incommunicable, the Communists for massive chaos reordering of society. But once they the purges of a class students a were carried out w cruelty. One is number of executed as three million.

Last year, when to the United States, Topping was at the mainland, a half of the book what he saw and noted in the co streets, the health the organization the advances in the and industry. He does not see indoctrination or and his summary Revolution, the reasons for the West are in the But China is n play or politics China, in this i like an experience when he's young duplicate. He w tryside, of city houses and shoy and their ways land in a storyb of the food also make every Wes obtaining a real from China. I misery, was h Yet his own in country was joy enhancing. It this book that it sides with so m

Mr. Lask is The New York

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Beer containers: Abbr.

4 Turkish army corps

5 One kind of shot

12 Baghdad's land: Var.

13 Peruvian empire

14 Taffy event

15 Mosquito heaven

17 Investor's incentive

18 What 15 Across visitors are in

19 Companion of dearest

21 H. Q. for mail

22 Deila and kin

23 Object of a strain

25 Gravy server

26 La

28 "My Name Is

30 Kind of tie

31 Words of confidence

33 Fuel

34 Contemporary poet

36 Armadillo

37 "Gallic Wars" author

39 Energy unit

40 Stoa lecturer

41 Connective

42 Unionist Chavez

44 Reefs

45 Deadly

47 Alamos

48 Showery

50 Eyesores at

15 Across

54 Wine: Prefix

55 Appropriate offering for

9 Down

57 Air or hammer

58 Yields a needle

59 Dr. Watson's comment

60 Forest Hills name

61 Plant disease

62 Time zone in L. A.

DOWN

1 Macaque of East Indies

2 Do pier work

3 Diversions at

15 Across

4 Formerly

5 Electronic initials

6 Condemned

7 Johning

15 Across?

8 Stipple

9 House organ of

15 Across?

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43 44

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59 60

Vins 13th Straight on Does It All Iding to Streak

...10 (NYT)—Last-place team Young's change all...
...left-handed...
...last night...
...the Ne...
...Division...
...It was...
...his victory...
...not lost...
...not record...
...stage for a...
...st record in the...

Standings

Division	W	L	Pct	GB
1	47	35	.571	
2	47	35	.571	1 1/2
3	46	36	.563	
4	45	37	.551	
5	44	38	.538	
6	43	39	.524	
7	42	40	.512	
8	41	41	.500	
9	40	42	.488	
10	39	43	.476	
11	38	44	.464	
12	37	45	.452	
13	36	46	.440	
14	35	47	.429	
15	34	48	.417	
16	33	49	.405	
17	32	50	.393	
18	31	51	.381	
19	30	52	.369	
20	29	53	.357	
21	28	54	.345	
22	27	55	.333	
23	26	56	.321	
24	25	57	.309	
25	24	58	.297	
26	23	59	.285	
27	22	60	.273	
28	21	61	.261	
29	20	62	.249	
30	19	63	.237	
31	18	64	.225	
32	17	65	.213	
33	16	66	.201	
34	15	67	.189	
35	14	68	.177	
36	13	69	.165	
37	12	70	.153	
38	11	71	.141	
39	10	72	.129	
40	9	73	.117	
41	8	74	.105	
42	7	75	.093	
43	6	76	.081	
44	5	77	.069	
45	4	78	.057	
46	3	79	.045	
47	2	80	.033	
48	1	81	.021	
49	0	82	.009	
50	0	83	.000	



Carl Yastrzemski

Controversy Still Follows Yastrzemski

BOSTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Carl Yastrzemski, the Boston Red Sox high-caliber slugger caught in the midst of a team controversy, left the lineup after grounding into two double plays yesterday. Yastrzemski, working on a three-year contract for \$165,000 a season, reported to Fenway Park a half hour before the start of a game with the Cleveland Indians. He missed a team meeting as the Red Sox presumably tried to clear the air among themselves in the wake of rookie catcher Carlton Fisk's charges that the team was falling to get leadership from Yastrzemski and Reggie Smith. Despite missing pre-game practice and the meeting, Yast took his position in left field. He grounded into double plays in the first and third innings and was slow in running to first each time. He was replaced at the start of the fourth by Bob Burda and the Red Sox later announced that Yastrzemski had a virus. The Red Sox also said team physician, Dr. Tom Tierney, had recommended that he sit out the game. Fisk, one of the American League's top hitters, was quoted Monday as saying that Yastrzemski and Smith were not providing team leadership as expected from high-paid stars. The three players met with manager Edna "Kako" Tuesday night and Fisk said he had been "misquoted and misunderstood." Smith said he accepted the explanation but Yastrzemski refused comment. The outfielder, a three-time batting champion, has been involved in controversy throughout his career. He has been targeted among other things for the firing of managers Johnny Pesky, Billy Herman and Dick Williams. In midseason last year, outfielder Billy Conigliaro accused the Red Sox management of giving Yast preferential treatment. The accusation was denied. However, Conigliaro was traded last fall to the Milwaukee Brewers. The outfielder, a three-time batting champion, has been involved in controversy throughout his career. He has been targeted among other things for the firing of managers Johnny Pesky, Billy Herman and Dick Williams. In midseason last year, outfielder Billy Conigliaro accused the Red Sox management of giving Yast preferential treatment. The accusation was denied. However, Conigliaro was traded last fall to the Milwaukee Brewers.

White Sox Trail A's By Game

Wood Gains 19th, Knocks In Winner

ANAHAIM, Calif., Aug. 10 (AP)—Knucklebusting Wilbur Wood bettered fireballing Nolan Ryan in hitting and pitching as the Chicago White Sox moved to within one game of the first-place Oakland A's in the American League West. Wood won his 19th game by singling home a run in the seventh inning for a 1-0 White Sox victory. Wood, the first 19-game winner in the major leagues, hurled a six-hitter for Chicago's sixth straight victory. Ryan, now with a 12-10 won-loss mark, helped his downfall when he wiff-pitched pinch-hitter Buddy Bradford to second base in the seventh after a two-out single by Ed Hermann. The Angels then decided to walk Luis Alvarado and face Wood.



UNVIOLENT NAMES—Los Angeles Rams Joe Sweet and John Love have a discussion on the sidelines during exhibition game.

U.S. Swimmers Didn't Impress All

By George Solomon
CHICAGO, Aug. 10 (UPI)—Two international swimming authorities, former Olympic champion Murray Rose and onetime Australian Olympic coach Sam Herford, said the U.S. team will run into choppy waters when the Olympic swimming competition begins in Munich Aug. 22. Rose, who won gold medals in the 400 and 1,500-meter freestyles in 1956 and 1960, predicted the U.S. men's team would be handicapped by a lack of experienced world-class performers. Herford, who spent last week here covering the U.S. trials at Portage Park pool for the Sydney Sun, called America's super swimmer, Mark Spitz, outstanding. But he added Spitz was also "vulnerable and unpredictable." Noting Spitz's failure in the 1968 Olympics, and subsequent problems with his former coaches, Herford said, "Look at his past. He can be beaten. I'm shooting for Michael Wenden (Australia's best freestyler)." Rose supported his view that inexperience could hurt the U.S. chances by noting the failure of veterans Mel Nash (backstroke), Charles Campbell (100 butterfly), Ross Wales (butterfly), Frank Heckl (freestyle), Gary Hall (backstroke), John Kinsella (400 freestyle), Brian Job (100 breaststroke), and Mike Burton (440 freestyle) to qualify in their strong events. "The fellows who beat them out are fine swimmers," Rose said. "But their inexperience in Olympic competition might be a major factor once the games begin."

Tanzania Boycotts Olympics Because of Rhodesia's Entry

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Aug. 10 (Reuters)—Tanzania has decided not to send a team to the Munich Olympic Games later this month because of Rhodesia's participation, Radio Tanzania said today. A foreign ministry spokesman said that as long as Rhodesia took part, even as British subjects, Tanzania could not send her contingent. The state-controlled radio said the boycott was based on the International Olympic Committee's invitation to the "colony of Rhodesia." The Tanzanian team of eight athletes and seven boxers had been due to leave by air for Munich today. Yesterday in Munich, Willi Daume, president of the Olympic Organizing Committee, told a delegation of African sports leaders that the invitation to Rhodesia to attend the Olympics must stand. He emphasized to the delegation that the Rhodesian team of eight athletes and seven boxers had been due to leave by air for Munich today.

Yacht Watchers Can Go to Sea For Olympics

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT)—How can yacht-race spectators be persuaded they're doing something more exciting than watching grass grow? Organizers of the Olympic sailing competition that starts on Aug. 29 in Kiel, West Germany, have come up with an elaborate set of plans to keep the action lively. Fourteen coastal steamers will take the boat-watchers to sea each day for the regatta in six classes on the Kiel Föhrde. On board, spectators can buy food and drink, rent binoculars, use the postal service, chat with a stewardess, listen to expert commentators explain the sailing tactics or watch the action on closed-circuit color television originating from escort vessels. Each steamer will provide first-aid facilities for seasick passengers. The races (seven in each class) will be staged on three different courses: 11.2 nautical miles for the Dragon and Soling, another of 11.2 nautical miles for the Star, Tempest and Flying Dutchman, and 8.5 nautical miles for the Finn-Dinghy. Approximately 210 boats are expected to compete in an area where sailing skill traditionally has been more important than speed. Local conditions, however, for example, the Baltic has no tides, and sea currents depend solely on the wind. The site also fulfills the requirements of the International Yacht Racing Union, whose rules stipulate that regatta courses must be at least 1.15 miles from the coast and that the water must not be shallower than 27 feet in any place. For nearly a century, yachtsmen have been competing in "Kiel Week" on the Kiel Föhrde each June—an annual sailing jamboree that has come to be known among contestants as the "week of truth."

ABA Has Conquistadors SAN DIEGO, Aug. 10 (AP)—The nickname Conquistadors has been picked for San Diego's new team in the American Basketball Association.

Major League Leaders

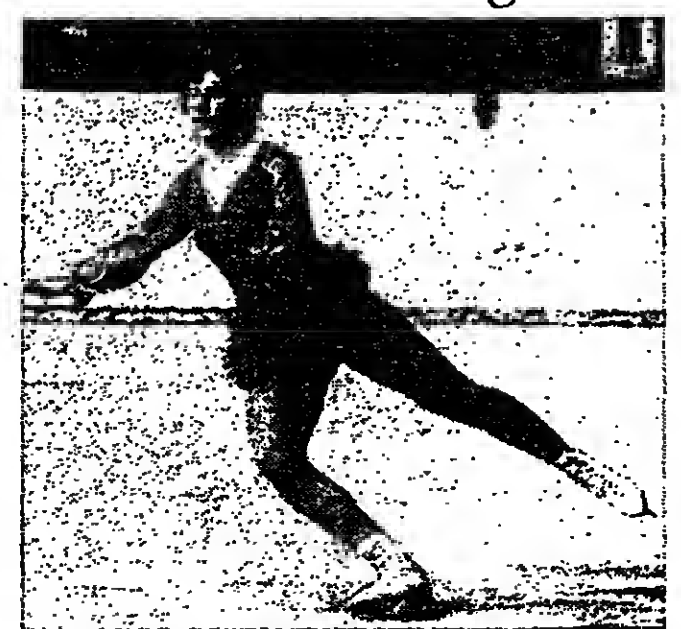
MAJOR LEAGUE LEADERS

Player	Team	Statistic
Carl Yastrzemski	Boston Red Sox	Home Runs: 23
Tom Seaver	New York Mets	Wins: 12
Steve Carlton	Pittsburgh Pirates	Wins: 11
Nolan Ryan	Los Angeles Dodgers	Wins: 10
Tommy Seaver	Atlanta Braves	Wins: 9
Steve Carlton	Pittsburgh Pirates	Strikeouts: 100
Tom Seaver	New York Mets	Strikeouts: 95
Nolan Ryan	Los Angeles Dodgers	Strikeouts: 90
Tommy Seaver	Atlanta Braves	Strikeouts: 85
Steve Carlton	Pittsburgh Pirates	ERA: 1.50
Tom Seaver	New York Mets	ERA: 1.60
Nolan Ryan	Los Angeles Dodgers	ERA: 1.70
Tommy Seaver	Atlanta Braves	ERA: 1.80
Steve Carlton	Pittsburgh Pirates	WHIP: 0.80
Tom Seaver	New York Mets	WHIP: 0.85
Nolan Ryan	Los Angeles Dodgers	WHIP: 0.90
Tommy Seaver	Atlanta Braves	WHIP: 0.95
Steve Carlton	Pittsburgh Pirates	Fielding %: .980
Tom Seaver	New York Mets	Fielding %: .975
Nolan Ryan	Los Angeles Dodgers	Fielding %: .970
Tommy Seaver	Atlanta Braves	Fielding %: .965

Miss Schuba Out to Cut New Figure

Skater Is Losing Weight for Show

RANCHO LA COSTA, Calif., Aug. 10 (AP)—Can a robust Austrian girl replace petite Peggy Fleming of the United States and win the hearts of American skating fans? The Ice Follies is gambling that she can and has spent three weeks and about \$1,500 grooming the Olympic gold medalist, Trixi Schuba, at an exclusive Southern California spa. The figure skater, 21, won the gold medal at this year's Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan. She also won the world championship the past two years. Now she has become a professional performer. "I've won both the Olympics and world competition," she said, "so why should I skate four more years until the next Olympics?" Her new life in America is "sometimes hard," she said. "But then you think of the traveling and the success. It's nice." "Four years ago, Miss Fleming, then the Olympic gold medalist, made the same decision, and for the past four years she has been the star of the Ice Follies tour begins. Those who want to lose or gain pounds pay up to \$75 a day to stay at the health resort. Trixi went there to lose pounds and pick up beauty secrets. At 5-feet-7, she weighed nearly 160 pounds on arrival—distributed on a 35-31-41 frame. "We tried to make a Peggy Fleming type out of a girl who weighed a lot more but had good muscle tone," said Dr. R. Philip Smith, spa health director. "We put her on a perfectly balanced diet of 500 calories a day," he said. Trixi also went through the exercise program—designed primarily for flabby matrons. It was not tough for a girl who spent seven hours a day on ice skates and could lift a 300-pound weight with her legs. Trixi lost 12 pounds, an inch from her waist and 2 1/2 inches from her hips. To keep her weight down, the dietitian drew up a 1,000-calorie-a-day diet for her to follow while touring with the ice show. "I think I can stick with the diet," Trixi said. "But you know in Austria we have those rich cakes—I love them." Trixi's hair, which was closely cropped when she arrived, was allowed to grow, and she went to daily makeup classes. "I didn't use much makeup at home," she said, "only for special occasions, but for show business you need more." "She did very well with her makeup," said an artist in the trade. "She is naturally artistic." The object of the beauty lessons was to create a "fresh, young look," said Trixi, 19th president, Thomas K. Scallan.



Beatrix Schuba shows gold medal form.

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Japan	\$20.00 \$40.00
Spain	\$15.00 \$30.00
Sweden	\$18.00 \$36.00
Switzerland	\$15.00 \$30.00
Turkey	\$18.00 \$36.00
Other countries	\$15.00 \$30.00

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Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE (First Game)

Oakland	000	010	000	0 11 0
New York	000	000	000	0 0 0
Pittsburgh	000	000	000	0 0 0
St. Louis	000	000	000	0 0 0
Seattle	000	000	000	0 0 0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0 0 0
Texas	000	000	000	0 0 0
Washington	000	000	000	0 0 0
White Sox	000	000	000	0 0 0
Yankees	000	000	000	0 0 0

(Second Game)

Detroit	000	000	000	0 0 0
New York	000	000	000	0 0 0
Pittsburgh	000	000	000	0 0 0
St. Louis	000	000	000	0 0 0
Seattle	000	000	000	0 0 0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0 0 0
Texas	000	000	000	0 0 0
Washington	000	000	000	0 0 0
White Sox	000	000	000	0 0 0
Yankees	000	000	000	0 0 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal	000	000	000	0 0 0
Chicago	000	000	000	0 0 0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0 0 0
Philadelphia	000	000	000	0 0 0
Pittsburgh	000	000	000	0 0 0
San Diego	000	000	000	0 0 0
St. Louis	000	000	000	0 0 0
Washington	000	000	000	0 0 0
White Sox	000	000	000	0 0 0
Yankees	000	000	000	0 0 0

U.S. Tennis Loses Two To Fatigue

Nastase, Gimeno Are Scratched

From Wire Dispatches.
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—Romania's The Nastase and Spain's Andres Gimeno withdrew from the men's singles of the \$50,000 U.S. clay court tennis championships. Both Nastase and Gimeno failed to make the trip from Europe for their matches yesterday as they had just completed play in their countries' Davis Cup inter-zone competition. No. 6 seed Harold Solomon and No. 14 Juan Gisbert of Spain, both obviously tired, did play yesterday and they lost their first-round matches after arriving late from Rome. Solomon, who split his singles matches against Spain, lost to American Jeff Austin, 2-6, 7-6, 6-3, and Gisbert was beaten by Columbia's Ivan Melina, 6-4, 6-3. With the defaults of Nastase and Gimeno, No. 3 seed Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia became the tournament's top seed, and he celebrated by routing American Steve Fanning, 6-1. In the women's singles, Australian stars Evonne Goolagong and Margaret Court and American Chris Evert easily won their matches to enter the quarter-final round. Miss Goolagong beat Colombia's Isabel Fernandez, 6-0, 6-2; Mrs. Court beat American Wendy Grichting, 6-1, 6-4, and Miss Evert defeated Britain's Corinne Morley, 6-3, 6-0. In other men's matches, fifth-seeded Patrick Proisy, France, won 2-6, 6-3, 6-3, and Bob Hewitt, South Africa, seeded eighth won a 2-6, 6-3, 6-4 match over Georges Goven, France. No. 9 seed Adriano Panatta, Italy, and No. 10 Jaime Pinto-Bravo, Chile, lost second-round matches. Panatta lost 6-3, 6-2 to Canadian Mike Belkin and Japan's Tashiro Sakai beat Pinto-Bravo, 6-3, 6-2.

Laver, Ashe Bow CLEVELAND, Aug. 10 (Reuters)—Australian Rod Laver, American Arthur Ashe and Dutchman Tom Okker were knocked out of the men's singles in the \$50,000 World Championship Tennis indoor classic here yesterday.

Laver lost 6-7, 6-3, 6-2 to American Marty Riessen, Ashe was beaten by Egypt's Ismail El Shafey, 6-4, 6-7, 6-3, and Okker was defeated by Britain's Mark Cox, 6-3, 6-4. In another surprise yesterday, Australian Ken Rosewall and Fred Stolle were knocked out of the men's doubles by Frank Froehling and Charlie Pasarell, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3. In another single, Cliff Drysdale, South Africa, beat Haroon Rahim, Pakistan, 6-1, 6-2.

Taylor of Princeton Signs With ABA

UNIONDALE, N.Y., Aug. 10 (AP)—Brian Taylor, former Princeton University star, has signed a multi-year, six-figure contract with the New York Nets, coach Lou Carnesecca has announced. Taylor, a 6-foot 3-inch guard who averaged 25 points a game for Princeton as a junior last season, was picked by the Carolina Cougars as a hardship case in this year's American Basketball Association draft. Subsequently, he was traded to New York for an undisclosed choice in the 1973 draft.

Foothall Deals NATIONAL LEAGUE

BUFFALO—Waived Steve Vogel, Boze Siale linebacker, Pete Johnson, defensive tight end.
GREEN BAY—Waived Gerald Peters, tackle, and Paul McKinpin, guard.
HOUSTON—Suspended Gene Ferguson, tackle, for leaving camp. Waived Andy Hopkins, running back, Frank Foster, Florida State kicking specialist, Artur Miller, Southern Missouri receiver, and Marcel Chaters, Jackson State defensive tackle.
KANSAS CITY—Waived Mel Mahoney, Colorado guard, Bob Johnson, defensive tackle, Ed Rader, wide receiver, and Jim Benice, punter. Ed Wescosky, linebacker, returned.
NEW YORK GIANTS—Waived Wilbur Latta, North Texas State defensive back.
PITTSBURGH—Waived Dickie Post, halfback, and Ron Peacock, wide receiver.

Polish Runner Shows Potential

WARSAW, Aug. 10 (Reuters)—Bronislaw Malinowski of Poland swept into contention for the 3,000-meter steeplechase gold medal in the Munich Olympics when he equaled the European record here today. Malinowski's time of 8 minutes 22.2 seconds was the fastest this year and matched the European mark set by Vladimir Dudin of the Soviet Union three years ago. Malinowski, who helped Poland's men to a 227-202 victory over France in the two-day track and field meet, was two-tenths of a second off the world record held by Kerry O'Brien of Australia.

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE (First Game)

Oakland	000	010	000	0 11 0
New York	000	000	000	0 0 0
Pittsburgh	000	000	000	0 0 0
St. Louis	000	000	000	0 0 0
Seattle	000	000	000	0 0 0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0 0 0
Texas	000	000	000	0 0 0
Washington	000	000	000	0 0 0
White Sox	000	000	000	0 0 0
Yankees	000	000	000	0 0 0

(Second Game)

Detroit	000	000	000	0 0 0
New York	000	000	000	0 0 0
Pittsburgh	000	000	000	0 0 0
St. Louis	000	000	000	0 0 0
Seattle	000	000	000	0 0 0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0 0 0
Texas	000	000	000	0 0 0
Washington	000	000	000	0 0 0
White Sox	000	000	000	0 0 0
Yankees	000	000	000	0 0 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal	000	000	000	0 0 0
Chicago	000	000	000	0 0 0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0 0 0
Philadelphia	000	000	000	0 0 0
Pittsburgh	000	000	000	0 0 0
San Diego	000	000	000	0 0 0
St. Louis	000	000	000	0 0 0
Washington	000	000	000	0 0 0
White Sox	000	000	000	0 0 0
Yankees	000	000	000	0 0 0

